U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

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FEDERAL BUREAU

DO NOT DESTROY -
PRESERVE FOR SELECT
COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 14-2965

DO NOT DESTROY - 67 (see 190-163)
PENDING LITIGATION 217
123, 245, 234, 243, 342, 377, 237, 235
277A
277B

See also Nos. 34, 168, 319,

18-37972

[illegible] (1) Peterson 11-5-67

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/29/68

Transmit the following in PLAIN (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70116)

ACADEMIC DAY OF CONSCIENCE MARCH AND SILENT VIGIL, CLAREMONT COLLEGES, CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA, MAY ONE NEXT, DRAFT RESISTANCE; SSA, ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT.

ROBERT FERGUSON, SECURITY OFFICER, ABOVE CAMPUS, ADVISED APRIL TWENTYNINE INSTANT ~~A~~ MARCH AND SILENT VIGIL WILL BE HELD MAY ONE NEXT BEGINNING WITH ~~A~~ DISCUSSION OF THE DRAFT, RACISM, AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY. ~~A~~ SILENT VIGIL FOR PEACE WILL BE HELD AND ~~A~~ MARCH THROUGH ~~THE~~ CAMPUS AND CITY OF CLAREMONT WILL FOLLOW, ENDING WITH ~~A~~ RALLY ON ~~THE~~ CAMPUS HONORING THOSE WHO SACRIFICED BOTH IN FIGHTING AND REFUSING TO FIGHT.

PROGRAM ~~IS~~ SPONSORED BY CLAREMONT RESISTANCE CENTER, UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT AND YOUNG DEMOCRATS FOR NEW POLITICS.

CLAREMONT POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED. Military Agencies

100-70116 Cognizant

FJR/dmr dmr
(1)

SEARCHED ___
INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___
FILED ___

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

SEARCHED ___
INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___
FILED ___

Approved: ____________ Special Agent in Charge

Sent 3:38 P M Per LLR

100-70116-219

FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	4/30/68	3/25/68 - 4/26/68

TITLE OF CASE

KAREN ELAINE DELLENBACH
ET AL

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES S. IRVING

TYPED BY: djm

CHARACTER OF CASE

SSA, 1948 - COUNSELING;
SEDITION;
DESERTER - HARBORING

REFERENCES: Los Angeles report of SA JAMES S. IRVING, 4/9/68.
San Diego airtel to the Bureau, 4/18/68.
Seattle letter to Los Angeles, 4/25/68.

- P -

ENCLOSURES

TO SEATTLE

Enclosed herewith for the Seattle Office are two (2) copies of a photograph of FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE

CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	ACQUIT-TALS

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

See Cover Page B

Peterson

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

100-70116-220

3 - Bureau
1 - USA, Los Angeles
1 - Butte (42-6219) (Info)
2 - Chicago (CADRE)
    (1 - 25-49353) (TEMPLIN)
1 - Cleveland (25-21442) (MARVIN GLUCK) (Info)
1 - Sacramento (25-925) (ROBB) (Info)
2 - San Diego (25-21550) (Info)
3 - Seattle (25-21328) (Encls. 2)
12 - Los Angeles (25-80831)
    (1 - 25-79932) (DELLENBACH)
    (1 - 25-79047) (GARAWAY)
    (1 - 25-79026) (MARVIN GLUCK)
    (1 - 25-79580) (SHERNA GLUCK)
    (1 - 25-79903) (PALMER)
    (1 - 25-79121) (TEMPLIN)
    (1 - 100-70116) (THE RESISTANCE)

ADMINISTRATIVE

Additional copies of this report are being designated for the Bureau in the eventuality that additional dissemination at SOG is desired.

One information copy of this report is being sent to the Chicago, Cleveland and Sacramento Offices inasmuch as these Offices are origin in separate Selective Service cases involving some of the individuals incriminated in this case.

One information copy is being designated for Butte in view of the investigation being conducted in this matter by that division. Two information copies are being designated for San Diego in view of the investigation being conducted in a resident agency teritory by that division.

For the information of the Bureau, FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, aka, is the subject of Bufile 42-234007, Los Angeles file 42-35838 (RUC'd 1/23/68), origin - Butte, their file 42-6219.

On 4/9/68, SE EARL F. DUDLEY ascertained from FOIA(b)(7) - (D) that no collect phone calls from Port Angeles, Washington, were received by the following numbers between 11/18/67 and 11/25/67:

455-1283 - phone of MARVIN and SHERNA GLUCK.

385-7719 - suspected as being the phone of KAREN DELLENBACH prior to 10/20/67, and perhaps subsequent thereto.

478-1604 - suspected as being the phone of KAREN DELLENBACH subsequent to 10/20/67.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) Western Union (protect identity), advised that she received a wire to pay GREG ROBB the $60 sent from Inglewood, California, by JACK DUNN to GREG ROBB. She advised that the sum was paid at 9:24 a.m., 11/20/67, and the following phrase was included in the telegram: "Catch 11 o'clock. Conserve money. We love you. More money Vancouver."

LEADS

SEATTLE

AT PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON: (1) Will recontact Mrs. DAVID CHERPESKE, Aircrest Motel, and exhibit to her the photo of FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, to ascertain if he is identical to the "FRED" who stayed in the motel on 11/18/67 and 11/19/67, under the name of GREG ROBB. It is to be noted that the Fude investigation on ESPENSCHADE has indicated his residence at one time to be Rexburg, Idaho, the same town where "GREG ROBB" supposedly resided according to the registration card at the motel.

(2) Will check the motel records to ascertain if there is a city of residence listed for NANCY HARPER.

(3) Will attempt to determine from motel phone records, the long distance phone number in Los Angeles to which the call from Port Angeles was placed.

(4) If the phone number is not located through the motel records and the phone number could be obtained through the respective phone company records with no risk of embarrassment to the Bureau, will request permission of the Bureau to obtain the phone number to which the call was placed in Los Angeles. In this regard the Bureau, by letter to Los Angeles dated 3/20/68, gave permission to Los Angeles to obtain toll charge records in Los Angeles advising that it should be done as discreetly as possible to insure maximum security. The Bureau advised it should be done through the Federal Grand Jury if in session.

AT MAPLE VALLEY OR RENTON, WASHINGTON: (1) Will interview DAVID CHERPESKE, JR., Wonderland Mobile Home Park, Maple Valley, 15283 Oak Drive, Space No. 83, Maple Valley, or at his employment, Boeing, Benton, Washington, and ascertain his knowledge of ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH, aka DON TEMPTON; "FRED", aka GREG ROBB and NANCY HARPER who was in the company of MAGERKURTH and ROBB.

(2) Exhibit the photographs of MAGERKURTH and ESPENSCHADE to CHERPESKE, JR., to effect identification. It is requested this interview be as detailed as possible.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will make a request of the Minneapolis Division to obtain copies of appropriate documents regarding the money wired to ROBB at Port Angeles, Washington, and obtain the name of ther person to whom a subpoena duces tecum should be issued if needed as evidence.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Los Angeles

Report of: JAMES S. IRVING
Office: Los Angeles, California
Date: 4/30/68

Field Office File #: 25-80831
Bureau File #:

Title: KAREN ELAINE DELLENBACH

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948 - COUNSELING; SEDITION; DESERTER - HARBORING

Synopsis: MAGERKURTH identified photos of DELLENBACH and ROBB as being photos of persons who helped him in Los Angeles when he was in an AWOL status. Investigation indicates that FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, an Army deserter presently living in Canada, may be identical to the "FRED" who traveled to Canada with MAGERKURTH. ESPENSCHADE has been in telephonic contact with his parents and told them he was aided by an Anti-Vietnam war organization in Los Angeles, who gave him false identification and arranged transportation for him to Canada. Mrs. DAVID CHERPESKE, Aircrest Motel, Port Angeles, Washington, recalled "DON TEMPLIN" and "GREG ROBB" as staying at the motel on 11/18/67 and 11/19/67. She identified photo of MAGERKURTH as being identical to individual known to her as "DON TEMPLIN".

- P -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 2, 1968

ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH, Marine Serial Number 237 03 44, U. S. Marine Corps, San Diego, was interviewed by SA's OVIDIO CERVANTES and HAROLD BURGESS SMITH, after having identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. MAGERKURTH was immediately advised of his rights as shown in the executed waiver of rights form.

A group of eleven different photos were shown to MAGERKURTH by SA CERVANTES. MAGERKURTH picked KAREN DELLENBACK and GREGORY MERLE ROBB's photographs and advised that these two individuals were the ones that helped him in Los Angeles when he was in an AWOL status. MAGERKURTH further advised that when he saw GREGORY ROBB he had shaven off his moustache and beard.

MAGERKURTH further advised he recalled that the name of KAREN's attorney was BILL SMITH. He was asked if BILL SMITH could be WILLIAM GORDON SMITH and he replied that he thought so. He further advised that it was the car of NANCY SMITH, the wife of KAREN's attorney, in which he and FRED were driven to the airport.

MAGERKURTH further advised he would be going on a 20-day leave starting sometime in the first weeks of April and that he would be going home to Moline, Illinois. He advised that upon his return he would be stationed at Camp Pendleton, California.

On 3/25/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 25-21550

by SA's HAROLD BURGESS SMITH and OVIDIO CERVANTES OC/gdb Date dictated 3/27/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 3, 1968

ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH, United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, advised that FRED (Last Name Unknown), UA Marine from Camp Pendleton who accompanied him to Canada, could have been FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, after having heard interviewing Agent mention the name.

MAGERKURTH advised that FRED met a girl named NANCY (Last Name Unknown) at Fort Angeles, Washington. NANCY had long dark brown hair and was about five feet eight inches in height. NANCY accompanied them to Vancouver, British Columbia, and she was going with them to Regina. NANCY got upset while on the trip and did not continue the trip to Regina.

MAGERKURTH further advised that the draft resistance in Los Angeles, California, had advised FRED and himself that if they were apprehended by American authorities not to say anything, just to tell them that they refused to talk to American authorities. They were also told that if they were questioned by Canadian authorities to advise them that they were just going to visit in Canada. ROY and FRED were given false identities in Los Angeles and were instructed that once in Canada they should change their names. ROY advised that he decided to keep the name DON TEMPLIN and even got a driver's license in Canada under that name. ROY advised that FRED might have changed his name while in Canada. He further advised he knew FRED was going to leave and look for work in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

On 3/28/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 25-21550

by SA OVIDIO CERVANTES/ mel Date dictated 4/1/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AT CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

On March 27, 1968, review of the records by SA HERBERT H. BUTLER, JR., at Record Section, Provost Marshal's Office, disclosed a DD-553 dated October 23, 1967, which reflects that on October 16, 1967 Private FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, Marine Serial Number 2331867, was declared on unauthorized absence from Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, Second Infantry Training Regiment, Camp Pendleton, California, and on same date was dropped from the rolls as a deserter.

Complete review of the above DD-553 reflected the following additional information regarding ESPENSCHADE:

Date and Place of Enlistment	Enlisted May 22, 1967 at U. S. Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Salt Lake City, Utah
Civilian Occupation	"None"
Military Occupation	"Trainee"
Date of Birth	FOIA(b)(6)
Place of Birth	
Citizenship	United States
Race	Caucasian
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Height	6'3"
Weight	180 pounds
Marital Status	Single
Scars, Marks, Other Identifying Data	"Scar right abdomen"
Father	CARL W. ESPENSCHADE Industrial Park Pocatello, Idaho
Home of Record	Industrial Park Pocatello, Idaho

On March 27, 1968, C. M. SWEARENGEN, Clerk, Base Locator, Camp Pendleton, California, advised review of her records reflect that FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, Marine Serial Number 2331867, as of October 22, 1967 was listed as a deserter from Casual Company, Second Battalion, Second Infantry Training Regiment, and continues in that status.

On March 27, 1968, review of San Diego Division indices reflect that a deserter investigation was conducted concerning FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE, Marine Serial Number 2331867, under San Diego file number 42-27699.

San Diego file 42-27699 was reviewed by SA OVIDIO CERVANTES and the following information was obtained:

FREDERICK WAYNE ESPENSCHADE's parents, Rexburg, Idaho, advised on December 21, 1967, that FRED telephoned them collect on November 21, 1967. The telephone bill subsequently received by the subject's parents reflects the calling number as FRM 682-9073, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Subject advised his parents during the telephone call that he had made contact with an organization which he referred to as, "the resistance group," an anti-Vietnam war organization in Los Angeles, California. This organization housed him in a very comfortable cabin, believed situated in the hills near Hollywood, California, along with several other young men. These young men were well fed by a cook and the subject remained at this cabin for eight days. During this time, the subject and the other young men were "taught a few things" about avoiding apprehension by American authorities. The organization prepared false identification for the subject and they arranged transportation for him to Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Subject's mother believes he stated he traveled by bus.

The subject told his parents that the resistance organization has reportedly arranged employment for him with the Shell Oil Company, Saskatchewan, Canada. The subject stated he intends to use the alias of FREDERICK WAYNE FREDERICK and he has been assured by the resistance organization that if he stays out of trouble with the Canadian authorities and maintains employment, he cannot and will not be returned to the United States of America by the Canadian authorities.

The subject stated to his parents that he had only been in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, approximately one hour when he called. He stated he has let his hair grow long in the back, but he keeps it cut fairly short in the front. He noted that he had traveled to Canada with one other boy and he had met a girl in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The subject asked his parents if he could call home collect in the future and he was urged by his parents to do so. He promised to contact them when he obtained a permanent address.

A postcard postmarked, "Va......er, B.C.", dated November 21, 1967, was received by the subject's parents on or about November 23, 1967. This postcard read as follows:

> "I'm a free man now. I'm engaged to be married to a Canadian girl. Keep you informed.
>
> "Love,
> Fred"

Subject mentioned in the telephone conversation with his parents that he had met a girl, whom he described as being five feet eight inches tall, having long, dark brown hair, and having physical measurements of 36-24-36.

Subject's parents advised that, since the receipt of the postcard, no further contact has been made by the subject with them.

On January 20, 1968, ESPENSCHADE's mother, Rexburg, Idaho, advised that on the afternoon of January 20, 1968, she had accepted a collect phone call from FREDERICK, her son. He claimed to be unemployed in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, residing with ten other young men whom he described as deserters like himself. He requested that his mother send him $500.00 to purchase papers similar to "social security papers" which he said are required for obtaining employment. He wanted the money forwarded to him through two unnamed lawyers in Los Angeles, California. He was supposed to call again after Mrs. ESPENSCHADE discussed his request with her husband. FREDERICK did not call again.

Mrs. ESPENSCHADE described FREDERICK's general tone of conversation as "quite anti-American". He refused to disclose his present address or telephone number. He refused to give the names of the lawyers in Los Angeles, California, through whom he wished money sent him until he was promised the money by his mother.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 22, 1968

Mrs. DAVID CHERPESKE, Aircrest Motel, Port Angeles, advised that she recalls the individuals in question quite vividly. She stated that they arrived at the motel by taxi and departed by taxi indicating that they were going to take the ferry to Victoria, British Columbia. A photograph of ROY IRVIN MAGERKURTH was exhibited to Mrs. CHERPESKE which she identified as that of DON TEMPLIN. She went on to say that while at the motel, GREG ROBB and DON TEMPLIN were in the company of a NANCY HARPER, whom they had met on the bus en route to Port Angeles. She indicated that while at the motel, the two subjects made three telephone calls, two local (one to the cab company and one to Western Union) and one long distance call to California which cost $1.80. These calls were made on November 19, 1967.

Mrs. CHERPESKE furnished registration cards for NANCY HARPER showing address of 1626 Southwest 156th Street; GREG ROBB, 373 Harvard, Rexburg, Idaho; DON TEMPLIN, 4105 - 13th Street, Moline, Illinois, and reflected on these cards were the dates as November 18 and November 19, 1967.

Mrs. CHERPESKE further stated that her son, DAVID CHERPESKE, JR., had struck up a conversation with the two subjects and had previously known NANCY HARPER and could probably furnish additional information about the subjects' location and possibly where NANCY HARPER could be located. DAVID CHERPESKE currently resides at Wonderland Mobile Home Park, Maple Valley, 15283 Oak Drive, Renton, Washington, Space No. 83, and is currently employed at Boeing, Renton, Washington.

8*

On 4/10/68 at Port Angeles, Washington File # SE 25-21328

by SA ERNEST C. SMITH /mls Date dictated 4/16/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"Academic day of conscience"

The community is invited to participate in an "academic day of conscience" Wednesday, arranged by students of the Claremont Colleges.

The Claremont Resistance Center, chaired by George Warfel, a student at Claremont Men's College, has prepared position papers on the draft, racism and institutional responsibility, which will be discussed on individual campuses during the morning.

A silent vigil for peace will be held at 12:30 p.m. on the lawn in front of the Pomona Coop, Sixth Street and College Way, after which there will be a march through the campuses and the Village, culminating in a mass rally at 2:30 p.m. on Marston Quadrangle, Pomona College campus. A "Celebration of Courage" will honor "those who have sacrificed with their bodies for their convictions, both in fighting and refusing to fight, and a recognition of those who have signed 'We won't go' petitions", according to Keith Rasey, a student at Claremont Graduate School who is general chairman for the day.

In a call to the day of conscience, the sponsors note, in part:

"Conscience is knowing that Martin Luther King became the target for assassination because our nation is racist, and because he was forced to carry the leadership which we and our Colleges failed to carry.

"Conscience is knowing that the pain and the grief of Viet Nam are our pain and our grief because we have marked for leadership those who have called down this reign of terror in our name.

"Conscience is knowing that the moral bankruptcy of the Saigon regime has rendered it incapable of sustaining a government without massive American backing.

"It is not just that some errors have been made; America is moving away from her own best vision and toward chaos. Let us call America to attention and give the marching order for a new expression of freedom and respect for humanity. Our question is whether the Colleges will call the halt or whether it will require a continuous hail of bullets from soldiers and assassins to effect the change. The current prospects for peace seem only a response to political pressure and do not reflect the renewal we seek.

"America is capable of more. She owes the garbage workers of Memphis and the farm workers of Delano more than crumbs from our technological banquet table. She owes black and brown peoples more than self-hatred and mis-education. She owes white America more than a brutalized conscience and a de-personalized existence. She owes the world more than cultural-economic imperialism backed up by marine hunting parties on 'search and destroy' missions."

Sponsors include the Claremont Resistance Center; the University Christian Movement ad hoc committee in support of conscience, chaired by Betty Ward, Scripps student, and Young Democrats for New Politics, chaired by Bob Berke, Pomona College. Other campus ad hoc committees and their student chairmen are Claremont Graduate School, Sue Waechtler; Claremont Men's College, Joe Malkin; Harvey Mudd College, Ken Frank; Pitzer College, Anne Nelson and Tammy Lane; Pomona College, Carl Van Dyke and Jeff Smith; Scripps College, Kathleen Urquhart.

cully
Kieth Rasey
Betty Ward
Sue Waechtler
Joe Malkin
Tammy Lane
Carl Van Dyke

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 Claremont Courier

Claremont Calif.

Date: 4/27/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Martin Weinberger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

100-70116-224

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED NRS
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 3 1968
FBI—LOS ANGELES

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/7/68

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (14-2965)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (25-31514)(RUC)

THE RESISTANCE
SSA, 1948; SEDITION
(OO: NY)

Re Newark teletype to Director dated 5/6/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and 19 copies of a self-explanatory LHM. One copy each of LHM enclosed for Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles, due to addresses of signers of petition in support of CARL JOHN HINKE. Two copies and three copies respectively of LHM are enclosed to New Haven and New York due to outstanding investigation in each office. Enclosure to LHM is being designated "Obscene" due to foul language contained in enclosure.

LHM disseminated locally at Newark to 108th MI Gp, Secret Service and the United States Attorney.

New York is being requested to conduct investigation

4 - Bureau (Encs.20)
(1-25-552437)
1 - Boston (14-133)(Enc.1)
1 - Chicago (14-191)(Enc.1)
① - Los Angeles (100-70116)(Enc.1)
2 - New Haven (100-19475)(Encs.2)
3 - New York (14-382)(Encs.3)
(1-25-120867)
4 - Newark
(1-25-30591)
(1-25-32229)
JTB:lgd
(16)

see ser 1a-10, + 1a 11

100-70116-228

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 9 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

Approved: ______________________ Sent ____________ M Per ____________
Special Agent in Charge

regarding PETER HARMON DEBIN by separate communication.

New Haven is requested to determine to whom current Connecticut license EX9398 is registered and advise the New York Office.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
May 7, 1968

THE RESISTANCE
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948;
SEDITION

A demonstration was observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which was sponsored by the above captioned organization at the entrance to the Federal Building, 970 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on May 6, 1968, in support of the nonregistration with the Selective Service System by Carl John Hinke who had reached his 18th birthday on April 30, 1968. Hinke's parents reside at Nutley, New Jersey, and he is presently residing in the Washington Square area of New York City, New York.

Approximately 25 individuals joined in the peaceful march in front of the building. The group assembled at 10 AM and terminated at 3:30 PM. During the demonstration, Hinke did not attempt to enter the building to register or communicate with a local board.

At 11:50 AM, Peter Harmon Debin, Selective Service Number 50-63-46-694, who is registered with Local Board 63, Jamaica, Queens, New York, exhibited his Selective Service System registration certificate to the group and assisted by Hinke, who used a cigarette lighter, the card was burned in front of the group. Debin collected a small corner of the card and the ashes and placed them in a piece of paper and put them in his pocket.

At 1:10 PM, Hinke read a prepared statement that he did not intend to register with the local board. Following the reading of his statement all 25 participants in the demonstration proceeded to the office of the U.S. Marshal which is located in the U.S. Post Office Building in the next

see ser
1a10 + 1a11

Index also
General white [illegible]

100-70116-327

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED
SERIALIZED ____ FILED
MAY 9 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

block from the Federal Building. Hinke read another statement in front of the Marshal's Office and furnished U.S. Marshal Leo Mault with a list of approximately 100 of his supporters in his decision to violate the Selective Service Act. He also furnished Mault with a prepared pamphlet concerning his refusal to register for the draft. The pamphlet and petition signed by Hinke's supporters are attached to this communication.

see
1a10
1a11

The participants left the Marshal's Office and returned to the Federal Building where they dispersed without further incidents. No arrests occurred. During the entire demonstration, members of the group passed out a leaflet concerning Hinke's refusal to register. The leaflet was sponsored by "The Resistance", 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York, and a copy of the leaflet is attached as an enclosure to this communication.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

200 in Antiwar March

By MIKE CASTRO
P-B Staff Writer

CLAREMONT — More than 200 students from the Claremont Colleges marched in protest without incident through the colleges and the downtown business section here Wednesday afternoon.

The march was part of an "Academic Day of Conscience," called to engage the colleges on the issues of university life, the draft, racism and poverty.

It was sponsored by the Claremont Resistance Center, the University Christian Movement, Young Democrats for New politics and campus committees from all six of the Claremont Colleges.

Keith Rasey, general chairman of the march, expressed disappointment in the number that turned out during his speech at Marston Quadrangle where the march ended. But he said the day of conscience was time for reflection before the next stage in student disaffection at Claremont with present-day society.

The march began at the Pomona College Coop at 1 p.m. after a silent vigil of half an hour. The group, trailing the distance of about a block followed Jim Waechtler and Sue Waechtler carrying a banner which said, "Resist The Draft."

Some of the other marchers carried a sign which said "Victory for the Viet Cong," a black flag, and the blue and red flag of the National Liberation Front.

The marchers passed through Yale and Harvard avenues, the heart of the village area, but attracted mostly stares from people shopping, getting haircuts and passing by. Some of the spectators smiled.

One elderly man in Claremont watched the marchers with a disgusted look on his face and said, "Damn bunch of . . ." He searched for a word as he walked away in disgust.

A child asked one of the monitors why the students were marching. The monitor answered, "Because people are tired of fighting."

There were a number of older people among the marchers. Some of them dropped out. The march lasted an hour.

The Rev. Edgar Reckard, chaplain of the Claremont Colleges was one of the speakers at the rally that followed the march.

He said future historians would look upon the present college generation as living in a time of social ferment.

The ferment is spurred by two needs, he said. One is the lack of models and ideals to pattern oneself after, in a new age of technology. "We do not see . . . a free and creative man facing the joys and satisfactions of life as well as the wretchedness and evil as well," she said.

The second is the lack of social institutions that embody the ideals of freedom and love. Current institutions frustrate, Mr. Reckard said, and cited admission requirements to college and procedures in the courts.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"Progress Bulletin"
Pomona, Calif.

Date: 5/2/68
Edition: Evening
Author: Mike Castro
Editor: Joseph Gendron
Title: The Resistance

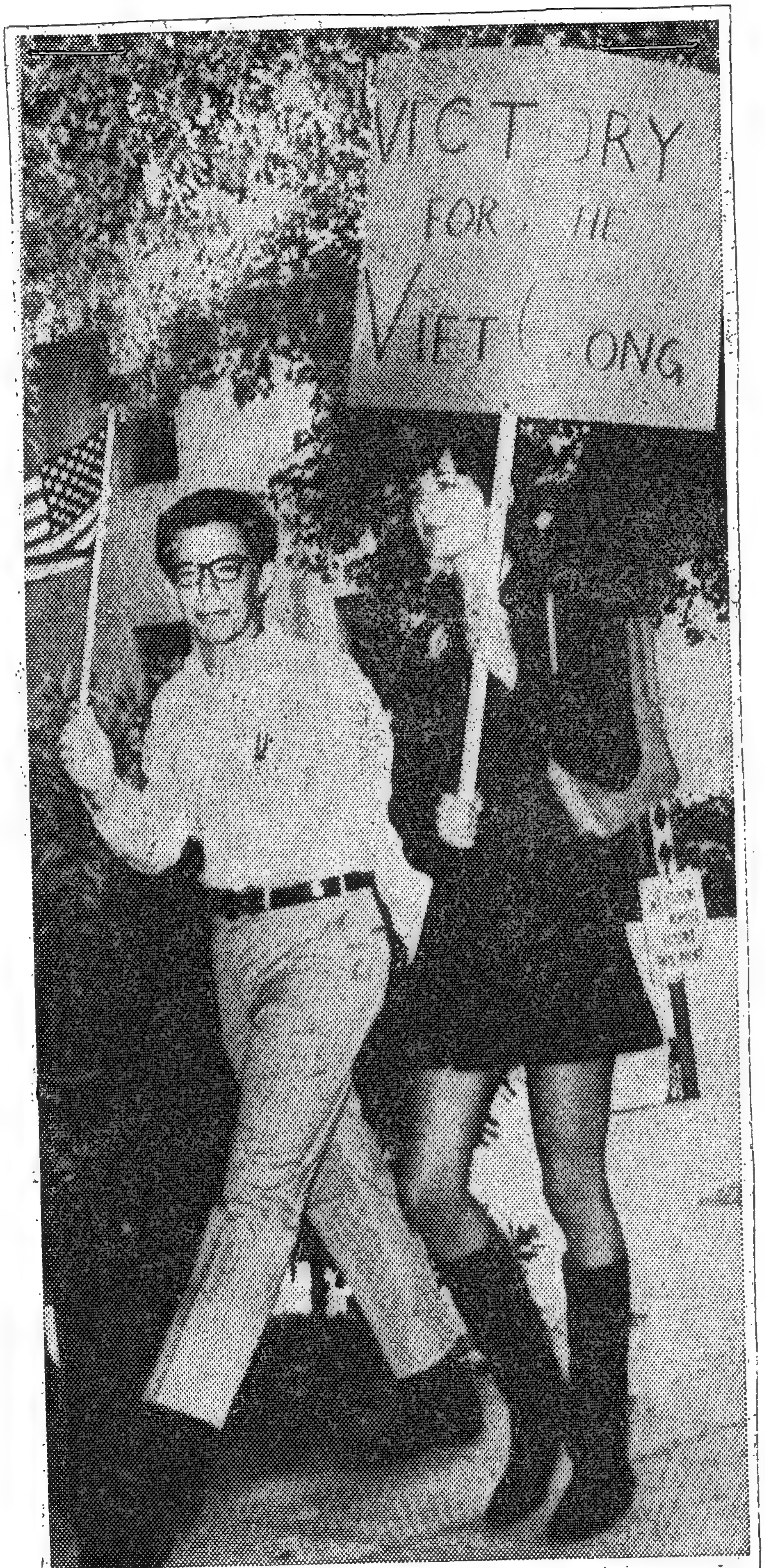
Character: IS-ANA
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-70116-229

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 7 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

LHM & tel Sent



CONSCIENCE TIME—Two unidentified students march with the "Academic Day of Conscience" parade through Claremont Wednesday, one carrying a small American flag and the other a "Victory for the Viet Cong" sign. (P-B photo)

WASH DC ---3---

5-33 PM DEFERRED 5-8-68 KH

TO DIRECTOR 14-2965 (CODE)

FROM LOS ANGELES 100-70116 P

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

THE RESISTANCE, SSA, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, SEDITION.

TODAY, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT AT "RESISTANCE" MEETING EVENING OF MAY SEVEN LAST, IN LOS ANGELES, LYNN SHOEMAKER, DESCRIBED BY SOURCE AS "RESISTANCE ACTIVIST", STATED A NATIONAL GUARD UNIT FROM THE BURBANK-VANNUYS AREA (LOS ANGELES) HAS BEEN ACTIVATED FOR DUTY IN VIETNAM. ACCORDING TO SHOEMAKER, THIS UNIT IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE LOS ANGELES IN ABOUT ONE HUNDRED TRUCKS, WITH WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT, IN A CONVOY, ON FIVE FOURTEEN NEXT ENROUTE FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON, AND THEN TO VIETNAM. HE SAID SOMEONE IN NATIONAL GUARD UNIT WHO IS DISSATISFIED WITH NATIONAL GUARD CALL-UP IS FURNISHING HIM INFORMATION. SHOEMAKER ANNOUNCED HE FELT IT WOULD TAKE AS LITTLE AS SIX BRAVE MEN TO MESS UP THE WHOLE OPERATION. HE SAID SOME OF THE NATIONAL GUARD MEN ARE DISPLEASED WITH THEIR CALL-UP TO DUTY AND THERE IS SOME

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

100-70116-230

TALK OF SOME OF THESE MEN DESERTING AND GOING TO CANADA. THERE IS TO BE A CLOSED MEETING THIS COMING WEEKEND, LOCATION NOT DECIDED, TO MAKE PLANS FOR SOME TYPE OF DISRUPTIVE ACTION.

MEYERS HOWARD, ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH MIG, LOS ANGELES, ADVISED THIS CALL-UP IS PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AS WAS PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED AND APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AGO THERE WAS GATHERING ON A SUPERMARKET LOT BY WIVES OF SOME NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AND OTHERS AT WHICH DISSENTION WITH THIS CALL-UP WAS EXPRESSED AND THERE WAS TALK OF PETITIONING CONGRESSMENT TO CANCEL CALL-UP.

USA, LOCAL MILITARY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES ADVISED. LOS ANGELES WILL CLOSELY FOLLOW FOR ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

MSE

FBI WASH DC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70116)

DATE: 5/8/68

FROM : SA FRANCIS G. KAHL

SUBJECT: RESISTANCE
IS-C
SEDITION
SSA, 1948

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

On May 8, 1968, [redacted] orally advised that a meeting of the Los Angeles Resistance group was held at the 1st Unitarian Church, 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, on the evening of May 7, 1968.

During the meeting, LYNN SHOEMAKER, Resistance activist advised that a National Guard unit from the Burbank - ~~Xxxx~~ Nuys area has been activated for duty in Vietnam. According to Shoemaker, this unit is scheduled to leave Los Angeles area on May 14, 1968, enroute to Fort Lewis, Washington, and then on to Vietnam. The Guard unit will leave the Los Angeles area in about 100 trucks with their weapons and equipment in a convoy. According to SHOEMAKER someone in the National Guard unit who is dissatisfied with the National Guard call-up, is furnishing information to SHOEMAKER. SHOEMAKER announced that he felt that it would take as little as six brave men to mess up the whole operation. It was decided to hold a closed meeting this coming weekend, location not decided, to make plans for some type of disruptive action. According to SHOEMAKER, some of the National Guard men are not pleased with their call up to duty and there is some talk of some of these men deserting and going to Canada.

Sutel Bureau & advise army & LAPD USA Burbank

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 8 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES
Petersen

100-70116-231

SAC, LOS ANGELES 5/9/68

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-New) -RUC-

STEVE MC QUEEN
SM - MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: Los Angeles

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

On 5/3/68, [redacted] advised that information received by source indicated that all Resistance houses throughout the United States send their telephone bills to movie actor MC QUEEN.

The above is furnished for information of Los Angeles and whatever action deemed appropriate.

3 - Los Angeles (RM)
 (1 - Resistance)
1 - San Francisco
GOW:bja #11
(4)

100-70116-235

SEARCHED____ INDEXED____
SERIALIZED____ FILED____
MAY 13 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (14-2965) DATE: 5/17/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70116)(P)

SUBJECT: THE RESISTANCE
SSA, 1948; SEDITION

Enclosed herewith are 12 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) regarding possible disruption of the call-up of a National Guard unit.

Copies of LHM are being disseminated locally to the U. S. Attorney, Secret Service and military intelligence agencies.

The first source used in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] Sources contacted on 5/15/68 are [redacted]

LHM is classified confidential to protect these sources who are of continuing value.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

3 - Bureau (Enc. 12)(RM)
5 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66604)(VIDEM)
(1 - 25-79658)(ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES)
(1 - 25-79032)(LYNN SHOEMAKER)
(1 - 100-69974)(LYNN SHOEMAKER)

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

FJP/gja
(8)

100-70116-237

OFFICE COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
May 17, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE RESISTANCE

T-4

On May 8, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a "Resistance" meeting on May 7, 1968, at the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, 2936 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California (see appendix), Lynn Shoemaker, described by this source as a "Resistance Activist", stated a National Guard Unit from the Burbank-Van Nuys area (Los Angeles) has been activated for duty in Vietnam. According to Shoemaker, this unit is scheduled to leave Los Angeles in a convoy of one hundred trucks, with weapons and equipment on May 14, 1968 en route to Fort Lewis, Washington, and then to Vietnam. He said someone in the National Guard Unit who is dissatisfied with this National Guard call-up is furnishing him information. Shoemaker announced he felt it would take as little as six brave men to mess up the whole operation. He said some of the National Guard men are displeased with their call-up to duty and there is some talk of some of these men deserting and going to Canada. There is to be a closed meeting this coming weekend, location not decided, to make plans for some type of disruptive action.

Mr. Meyers Howard, Region II, 115th MIG advised on May 8, 1968, this call-up is public knowledge as it was publicly announced. He said that approximately two weeks ago there was a gathering on a supermarket lot by the wives of some National Guardsmen and others at which dissention with this call-up was expressed and there was talk of petitioning congressmen to cancel the call-up.

"The Resistance" is self-described in its literature as "---a group of young men determined to act. Anyone and everyone can join.

12 - Bureau (RM)
1 - USA, Los Angeles
1 - U. S. Secret Service
1 - 1 - NISO
1 - NISRA
1 - OSI
1 - 115th MIG
5 - Los Angeles
(100-70116)
(1 - 100-66604)
(1 - 25-79568)
(1 - 25-79032)
(1 - 100-69974)
FJP/gja
(23)

~~[illegible]~~

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FILED ___

100-70116-236

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE RESISTANCE

> "Resistance is active and offensive, not passive and defensive. We will provoke continued confrontations with this war government. They're in an insoluble delemma; they can prosecute and imprison us which will bring new waves of protest and dissent of unsurpassed intensity, or they can set us free, which will generate impetus for the expansion of the movement. Either way, we will gain ground and support and new members."

On May 16, 1968, Lieutenant Donald Wingate, Los Angeles Police Department, Van Nuys Division, advised that the National Guard unit from the Van Nuys - Burbank area departed for duty without incident.

Sources, all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past and who are acquainted with activities of "The Resistance" locally, all advised on May 15, 1968 they had learned of no plans for disruptive action with regard to the departure of the National Guard unit mentioned above.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD	
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	5/15/68	3/1-5/10/68	
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY		TYPED BY
THE RESISTANCE		GARRY OWEN WATT		dp
		CHARACTER OF CASE		
		SEDITION; SSA, 1948		

REFERENCE: Report of SA GARRY OWEN WATT dated 2/15/68 at San Francisco.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because information from sources utilized, if divulged could reasonably result in the identification of sources of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Special Agents who observed the demonstration on 4/3/68 at the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, were:

SA GARRY OWEN WATT
SA FRED LIGARDE
SA RICHARD E. RODERMUND
SA HARRY K. WINECOFF
SA STANLEY J. EAGER

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (14-2965)(RM)
1 - USA, San Francisco (RM)
1 - OSI, 19D (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND, San Francisco (RM)
2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
1 - Boston (14-133)(Info)(RM)
(Cont. COVER PAGE B)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-70116-239

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAY 18 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

Petersen

D Petersen

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

The Special Agent who received the three leaflets on 3/21 and 3/22/68 at 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco, is SA GARRY OWEN WATT.

Information copies of this report are being furnished Chicago, Boston, Milwaukee and Los Angeles for background information on individuals in groups possibly affiliated with the Resistance in those localities.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted] FOIA(b)(7) - (D	Instant report, page
SF T-2 is [redacted] FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods	Instant report, page

---

1 - Chicago (14-191)(info)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-70116)(Info)(RM)
1 - Milwaukee (14-52)(Info)(RM)
3 - New York (RM)
    (2-14-382)
    (1-100-160733)
7 - San Francisco
    (2-14-214)
    (1-25-62991)(Selective Service Anti-Draft Movement)
    (1-14-219)(The Resistance, San Jose, California)
    (1-100-55945)(The Resistance, Palo Alto, California)
    (1-14-220)(The Resistance, Santa Cruz, California)
    (1-100-54559)(VIDEM)

SF 14-214
GOW/dp

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report any pertinent activities of the captioned organization in the San Francisco and East Bay areas.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - USA, San Francisco (RM)
1 - OSI, 19D (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND, San Francisco (RM)
2 - 115th MI Group (RM)

Report of: GARRY OWEN WATT **Office:** SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 5/15/68

Field Office File #: 14-214 **Bureau File #:** 14-2965

Title: THE RESISTANCE

Character: SEDITION; SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948

Synopsis:

Northern California Offices of The Resistance are presently located at Berkeley, Palo Alto (Peace and Liberation Commune), San Jose, Santa Cruz and San Francisco, California. Organizational data, finances and activities set forth. Copies of literature issued by various branches of The Resistance included herein. The last local Resistance activity was on 4/3/68 in San Francisco. Primary aim of The Resistance remains disruption of the Selective Service System through encouraging others to turn in their draft cards or refuse to register under the Selective Service laws.

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SF 14-214
GOW/dp

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- D. Membership.............................. 3
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- F. Finances.............................. 4

II. ACTIVITIES.............................. 8

III. SEDITIOUS STATEMENTS.............................. 10

- A. Mimeographed Literature.............................. 10

SF 14-214
GOW/dp

DETAILS:

I. ORGANIZATIONAL DATA

Information contained below included under the above heading Items A through D, was obtained from printed material and published statements made by individuals connected with The Resistance.

A. Current Address

There are presently 5 locations of The Resistance in the Northern California area. They are as follows:

1. 1514 Grant Street,
   Berkeley, California

2. 2171 Shattuck Avenue
   Room 212, Berkeley, California

3. 2269 Cooley Avenue,
   East Palo Alto, California

4. 1321 Oak Street,
   San Francisco, California
   Care of The Hearth

5. 31 South 5th Street, San
   Jose, California

6. 512 Second Street
   Santa Cruz, California

B. Aims And Objectives

The continued and primary aims of The Resistance remain an attempt to disrupt the Selective Service laws of the United States government by encouraging individuals to either turn in or burn their draft cards and also encouraging others to refuse to register under the Selective Service laws. These activities are being carried out through active demonstrations against the Selective Service System and United States government policies in Vietnam and through leafleting at as many places as is possible.

C. Officials

There are no officials and leaders as such in the Resistance in the Northern California area.

D. Membership

There is no specific membership in The Resistance and any individual can qualify as a Resistance supporter by openly refusing to support or be subjected to the Selective Service laws of the United States government or by encouraging others to violate the Selective Service laws.

E. Organizational Makeup

According to printed material published by The Resistance and other published statements made by individuals connected with The Resistance, it is apparent that The Resistance continues to remain a losely functioning organization with branches throughout the United States with each branch strictly autonomous but with all branches connected in a common purpose.

F. Finances

A review of The Resistance bank account on February 6, 1968 reflects that the following checks were drawn on this account during the period January 3, 1968 to February 2, 1968:

Check Number	Date	Payee and Endorsement Information	Amount
410	12/21/67	G. L. SWEENEY, Portland, Oregon	$72.00
423	12/3/67	Resistance Deposited or cashed at Bank of America, Dwight Way Branch, Berkeley, California	50.00
462	1/2/68	DOROTHY PLUMMER Deposited Bank of America, Palo Alto Branch	150.00
461	1/1/68	DAVID STEAD Deposited Crocker-Citizens National Bank, Palo Alto, California	120.00
467	------	Santa Cruz Land Title Company Santa Cruz, California. Check contained in ink on face "104923E."	12,511.11
434	1/6/68	M. F. LEE Deposited or cashed at Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco	85.00
489	1/29/68	ANITA MARDIKIAN Deposited Bank of America, Stanford, California Branch	40.00
491	1/30/68	PATRICIA OPALACH, Deposited Wells Fargo Bank, Palo Alto, California, Branch	50.00

The following checks were deposited to this account during the period:

Bank Check Drawn On and/or Information Re Maker	Amount
Bank of America, Haight-Clayton Branch, San Francisco, California, by J. BRUCE NELSON on account of The Christian Resistance, 216 Clayton Street, San Francisco	$108.00
Bank of America, Seal Beach Branch, Seal Beach, California, by PAUL J. and BONNIE C. GRATZ	50.00
Old National Bank, Shadle Center Branch, Spokane, Washington, by MANUEL WHITE and MILDRED B. WHITE, 2217 Everett, Spokane	15.00
Stanford Bank, 400 University Avenue, Palo Alto, California, by DIANA WRIGHT	25.00
Crocker-Citizens National Bank, Middlefield-Colorado Branch, Palo Alto, California, by MARGOT DREKMEIER, 831 Sutter Avenue, Palo Alto, California	10.00
Wells Fargo Bank, Palo Alto, California, by Students Organizations Funds, Associated Students of Stanford University	120.00
Wells Fargo Bank, Matson Building, San Francisco, California, by M.F. YOUNG, 2408 Dekoven Avenue, Belmont, California.	5.00
Wells Fargo Bank, Pacifica, California, by CHERIE A. SWANSON, 627 Montazuma Drive, Pacifica, California.	180.00
Bank of America, Ellis-Taylor Branch, San Francisco, California, by LOREN BASHAW	400.00

Bank Check Drawn On and/or Information Re Maker	Amount
East Central Office, Albuquerque National Bank, Albuquerque, New Mexico, by T.I. or MARGARET RUNYAN	25.00
Silverlake National Bank, 1912 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, by KEMPER NOMLAND, JR., 1220 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California	2.50
Crocker-Citizens National Bank, Main Office, Palo Alto, California, by Mrs. D.A. SCHUMACHER, Biophysics Lab, Stanford University	5.00
Bank of America, Palo Alto, California, Branch, by L.J. RATHER, M.D., Stanford University School of Medicine	25.00
Bank of America, South Palo Alto Branch, by BARBARA HIKEN, 883 Bruce, Palo Alto, California	20.00
San Francisco Bar Pilots, Pier 7, San Francisco, California, payable to ROBERT E. STEGE, JR.	244.26 108.54
Golden Gate National Bank, Los Altos, California, by ROLAND A. FINSTON, 856 Thornwood, Palo Alto, California	10.00
Wells Fargo Bank, Carmel Office, Carmel, California, by JOAN BAEZ, c/o General Delivery, Carmel Valley, California	100.00
United California Bank, Pacific Grove Office, Pacific Grove, California, by A.L. WOZNY or IDA A. WOZNY, 39 Coral Street, Pacific Grove, California	10.00
Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, 204 West 4th Street, New York City, by GRACE PALEY and KARL BISSENGER, Account No. 043-592-147	300.00
Check payable to KENT HUDSON issued on the account of Kepler's Bookstore, Menlo Park, California	181.33

A review of the checking account statement also reflected the following additional information:

During the period January 3, 1968 to February 2, 1968, 59 checks were drawn in the amount of $14,581.60 and 8 deposits in the amount of $15,259.52 were made. The balance of this account on January 3, 1968 was $909.78 and the new balance on February 2, 1968 was $1,587.70.

SF T-1, 2/6/68

A review of The Resistance bank account on April 8, 1968 reflects that the followingchecks were drawn on this account.

Check Number	Date	Payee	Amount
639	March 23, 1968	BILL SHURTLEFF	$5.00
574	March 28, 1968	BILL SHURTLEFF	20.00
611	March 24, 1968	DAVID STEAD	120.00

A review of the checking account statement also reflected the following additional information:

During the period March 22, 1968 to April 2, 1968 checks in the amount of $739.10 were drawn on the account and total deposits amounted to $1,458.62. The balance in this account on March 22, 1968 was $328.84 and the balance on April 2, 1968 was $1,048.36.

SF T-1, 4/8/68

It is noted that SF T-1 no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the check information mentioned in this report was obtained.

The information furnished by SF T-1 is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. RONALD J. MARCUS, Manager, Wells Fargo Bank, University Avenue - Bayshore Office, Palo Alto, California.

II. ACTIVITIES

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

On April 3, 1968 Special Agents of the San Francisco Office of the FBI observed the following:

At 12:45 p.m., April 3, 1968, demonstrators began gathering on the front steps of the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, as part of a publicly announced anti-draft demonstration supported by "The Resistance."

The demonstrators arrived at 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, in three separate groups after marching from 3 different localities in San Francisco. These localities were Golden Gate Park, Lafayette Park, and Union Square in San Francisco.

The demonstration commenced at approximately 1:00 p.m., was carried on in its entirety on the front steps of the Federal Building and lasted approximately 2 hours and twenty minutes.

The demonstrators were noted to be carrying placards which included the following statements:

"What For--Stop the War"

"End the Draft; Stop United States Aggression"

"Support For Men In Jail; Vietnam Death
Is Your Tax"

"A Draft Is Incompatible With Democracy"

At the height of the demonstration it was estimated by the San Francisco Police Department that approximately 800 demonstrators were present.

The master of ceremonies, BRUCE NELSON, initiated the speaking and urged continued opposition to the Selective Service laws, the Vietnamese war, and support for individuals previously arrested for violation of Selective Service laws. NELSON indicated that this rally was part of the third national day of non-cooperation with the draft with companion demonstrations in various cities throughout the United States.

> BRUCE NELSON has been publicly identified as a member of "The Christian Resistance" at San Francisco, California.

The next principal speaker was introduced as Professor PETER SCOTT from the University of California, Berkeley, California. SCOTT stated that President JOHNSON's recent television address was the first important speech by the President that was not "all bad news." SCOTT stated that it was inspiring "for us" to see these people turn in their cards as it indicates that things are not as bad as they appear in America.

> An advertisement appearing in the "San Francisco Chronicle," a San Francisco daily newspaper, in its edition of April 11, 1967, placed by the Professional Committee of the Spring Mobilization Committee, 55 Colton Street, San Francisco, indicated that PETER DALE SCOTT was one of the local sponsors of a march and rally held in San Francisco on April 15, 1967, to protest United States intervention in Vietnam.

Following several additional speakers, all of whom urged the demonstrators to support individuals who had decided to turn in their draft cards, several short skits were presented by the demonstrators and a satirical attempt was made to discredit the Selective Service System and the United States government's policies in Vietnam.

Following the last speaker, approximately 142 males marched up to the speakers platform where they handed their draft cards to persons ineligible for military service to signify the latters' solidarity with the draft card turn-in. The cards were then dropped into a basket near the speakers platform. It was indicated that some of these cards would be mailed to the Director of the Selective Service in Washington, D.C., while other cards would be returned to the demonstrators' local draft boards.

Following the draft card turn-in, a brief announcement was made indicating that the demonstrators should support a national meeting of Resistance groups in Chicago, Illinois, on May 3 and 4, 1968. There was no draft card burning noted and there was no attempt to enter the Federal Building on the part of the demonstrators.

An article appearing in the "San Francisco Chronicle" edition of April 4, 1968, stated in part that "the rally was proceeded by a large inter-faith service protesting the war in Vietnam held at the First Congregational Church in San Francisco." The article indicated that 14 ministers deliberately implemented themselves at the demonstration by acting as "receivers" of draft cards which were to be mailed to Selective Service Director LOUIS HERSHEY.

III. SEDITIOUS STATEMENTS

A. Mimeographed Literature

The following mimeographed literature and articles were obtained by the following sources on the dates indicated:

(1) Leaflet captioned, "What Will You Be Doing After High School?" (Found on bulletin board at Lowell High School, San Francisco)

Mr. WALTER D. MURPHY,
398-23rd Street, San
Francisco, California
3/21/68

WHAT WILL YOU BE DOING AFTER LEAVING HIGH SCHOOL ??

Killing, or possibly being killed, in a civil war 7,000 miles from your home??

Subjecting yourself to the manipulation of the Selective Service System??

If you don't want to kill and be killed...........

If you know the war is immoral....................

If you, don't like the prospect of having your life controlled by Selective Service bureaucrats........

COME.... SEE.... DISCUSS....

A FILM AND TAPE

1. "Vietnam: How We Got In, How We Can Get Out"
2. David Harris's speech at Fresno State College.

Free to High School Students

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 7:30 p.m.

HOWARD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
OAK and BAKER Sts.

The RESISTANCE
1321 Oak Street
San Francisco, California
Phone: 626-1910

WE REFUSE - APRIL 3

11

(2) On March 21, 1968 a Special Agent of the FBI received three leaflets handed out at the draft board at 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco. These leaflets are captioned as follows:

(1) "Stand With The Resistance April 3, Draft Card Turn-In 1 PM"

(2) "The Resistance"

(3) On April 3 The Resistance Will Hold Its Third National Day Of Non-Cooperation With The Draft"

STAND WITH THE RESISTANCE

April 3

DRAFT CARD TURN-IN, 1:00 P.M.

FEDERAL BUILDING, 450 GOLDEN GATE AVE., S.F.
SPEAKERS: FRANZ SCHURMANN
RESISTANCE MEMBERS

SAN FRANCISCO'S RESISTANCE EVENT WILL BE ONE AMONG MANY ACROSS THE NATION IN WHICH HUNDREDS OF MEN WILL TURN IN THEIR DRAFT CARDS AND JOIN THE THOUSANDS WHO ALREADY HAVE DEMONSTRATED THEIR REFUSAL TO COOPERATE WITH SELECTIVE SERVICE.

10:00 A.M. INTER-FAITH WORSHIP SERVICE

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, POST AND MASON STS., S.F.
(This church is host to the service in the tradition of the "open church." Without endorsing any single attitude toward our policy in Vietnam, it is open to a consideration of divergent and responsibly held views in the hope of contributing to an ultimate solution of the tragedy of Vietnam.) Sponsored by Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam. Preaching will be Davie Napier, Dean of Stanford Chapel. All friends of The Resistance are invited.

11:30 A.M. MARCHES TO THE FEDERAL BUILDING

1. THE PANHANDLE OF GOLDEN GATE PARK, OAK AND BAKER STS.

Students and other young people, and faculty members, will gather at this point and begin marching at noon.

2. LAFAYETTE PARK, SACRAMENTO AND GOUGH STS.

Women and children will mobilize here and begin marching at noon. Many will want to bring flowers to pass out along the way.

3. UNION SQUARE, GEARY AND POWELL STS.

Health professionals, clergy, lawyers, and other adult support groups will mobilize at this point and begin marching at noon.

None of these groupings is meant to be exclusive. We urge you to join any of the marches, at any point of your own choosing.

1:00 P.M. DRAFT CARD TURN-IN

Each resister will turn in his draft card to a draft-ineligible friend who will thereby establish complicity in the act of non-cooperation. There will also be opportunities to sign the support statement, "A Call to Resist," and to contribute money to the work of The Resistance in the coming months . . . Among the Resistance speakers will be Darryl Skraback, a noncooperator recently released from Lompoc federal prison, who is now active in the L.A. Resistance.

2:00 P.M. A CELEBRATION

music . . . food . . . joi de vivre . . . We are asking women to bring home-baked bread, cookies, dried fruit, and other simple food to share after the turning in of draft cards . . . Join us! We are giving years of our lives to the struggle against militarism. We ask you to interrupt your daily routine in order to stand with us on this day of liberation . . . APRIL 3.

1514 Grant St.
Berkeley
849-4950

c/o The Hearth
1321 Oak St.
San Francisco
626-1910

2269 Cooley Ave.
E. Palo Alto
323-0529

the
resistance

THE RESISTANCE

The Resistance is a national movement which aims at undermining the Selective Service System by taking the position of complete and open noncooperation with the draft. Its origins can be attributed to the highly publicized draft card burnings at the April 15th Mobilization in New York and to the determination of a number of students on the West Coast, principally at Stanford and Berkeley, to channel individual acts of noncooperation into a politically effective movement against the war and the draft. The Resistance carried out its first nationwide action on October 16, 1967 when approximately 1400 young men in nearly thirty cities across the United States and in several European cities returned their draft cards to federal officials and announced publicly that they would no longer cooperate in any way with Selective Service. On November 16 in Boston, and on December 4 throughout the rest of the country, approximately 600 more resisters turned in draft cards, and a similar nationwide action is planned for April 3.

Ever since the establishment of peacetime conscription in 1948, a small number of conscientious objectors have chosen to go to jail rather than cooperate with Selective Service (or, in certain cases, with military authorities), and the number of such persons has increased significantly since the Vietnam war became a major national issue. David Mitchell, the Fort Hood Three, and Ron Lockman are only the most celebrated examples of a trend that has accelerated rapidly in recent years. With few exceptions, however, these cases have been individual acts of conscience, with little thought or hope of political effectiveness. The Resistance stands in this tradition of conscientious noncooperation, but as a movement it aims at political effectiveness and it is based upon a radical critique of American society and foreign policy. The Resistance national statement for October 16 declared our refusal to cooperate in any way with Selective Service "because it is an integral part of a system that pursues a brutal war in Southeast Asia, that actively opposes attempts at social revolution in the underdeveloped world, that exploits the black people of America, that maintains institutions over which ordinary citizens exercise virtually no control."

Ultimately, the movement must be judged not merely by its rhetoric, but by the accuracy of its analysis and by its ability to mobilize young men for meaningful and potentially successful confrontation with Selective Service. A useful means for analyzing the nature and functions of Selective Service is the pamphlet entitled Channeling, an official memorandum issued in July 1965. Channeling makes it clear that the purpose of the System is not only manpower recruitment for military needs but a farreaching program of manpower control as well. By means of what the pamphlet euphemistically calls "channeling," "pressurized guidance," and, in a less cautious moment, the "club of induction," a hidden elite seeks to direct the lives of American young men into institutions and vocations which it defines as in "the national interest." In speaking of the circumstantial climate in which the System forces students to make decisions about their future,

Channeling comments:

> Throughout his career as a student, the pressure--the threat of loss of deferment--continues. It continues with equal intensity after graduation.... He is impelled to pursue his skill rather than embark upon some less important enterprise and is encouraged to apply his skill in an essential activity in the national interest. The loss of deferred status is the consequence for the individual who has acquired the skill and either does not use it or uses it in a nonessential activity.

With considerable self-satisfaction, the author of the pamphlet concludes that "the psychology of granting wide choice under pressure to take action is the American or indirect way of achieving what is done by direction in foreign countries where choice is not permitted."

It is becoming more and more clear that the System's definition of the national interest is dangerous and reactionary, and that channeling constitutes an intolerable violation of the freedom and integrity of those whom it seeks to control. For these and other reasons, many of us are no longer willing to recognize the authority of Selective Service, but the question of how to undermine the power of that System is too often joined with little or no reference to the points at which the System is most vulnerable to resistance.

For purposes of strategy, it is vitally important to distinguish between the System's two major functions: manpower recruitment and manpower control. In the foreseeable future it is probably not within the power of the draft resistance movement to impede Selective Service's ability to carry out successfully its manpower recruitment function, for its success in this realm is contingent only upon its ability to fill a fairly small quota every month, drawn largely from among young men who are far less likely than students to have developed an intellectual and political critique of the American way of exploitation.

Manpower control, however, is quite another matter, for here the quota is every young man in the U.S. who has not served in the armed forces. Success in this realm may be contingent upon the ability of the System to control virtually all of these young men--its ability to force them to carry a draft card, accept classification, and allow themselves to be channeled in directions which Selective Service's hidden elite defines as in the national interest.

The achievement of a deferment, by whatever means, preserves individuals from having to choose between the army, prison, or exile. It may be possible, through aggressive counselling, to win deferments for many young men ... presently quite unaware of the many ways to "beat the draft." But it is ludicrous to think that such an approach constitutes an effective draft resistance movement. For the System has a vast and continually growing reservoir of manpower upon which to draw. In the area of manpower control, however, the potential success is relative not to the number of enlistees, the ever expanding number of registrants, or the manpower needs of the military at any given time. It is relative only to the ability of the System to absorb and effectively contain "x" number of open noncooperators without placing undue strains upon the judicial and prison machinery of the federal government and raising urgent political questions about the draft and the militaristic foreign policy for which it forms a key foundation stone.

In short, the Selective Service System is able to perform one of its primary functions only because large numbers of young men who find the norms and functions of that System intolerable are willing, in however minimal a way, to acquiesce in its dictates. Our refusal to acquiesce in that System's dictates might well expose the power of Selective Service as illusory.

To seek to expose that power as illusory, however, forces us to face the risk of a jail sentence of up to five years and a fine of up to $10,000. We in The Resistance recognize that the moral integrity and the political effectiveness of our position are based entirely upon our willingness to face up to that threat and to see our confrontation through to its logical conclusion. Few, if any, of us want to go to prison; but do the most frequently suggested alternatives have any political content? Obviously one can play no role in the political struggle in America from the sanctuary of Canada. And while there are perhaps those who could operate effectively from the "underground," it is undeniable that as soon as a movement operating from such a posture achieved any effectiveness, the government would choose to expose and destroy it through its own elaborate "underground" apparatus. For, regrettably, the U.S. Government has amassed a wealth of experience in the game of espionage, infiltration, and subversion.

It is important to deal with the risk of prison in a realistic perspective. In the recent past the average prison sentence for noncooperation has been between two and three years, and whatever the length of a sentence, one becomes eligible for parole after serving one-third of his time. Thus, while it is essential to avoid romantic illusions about prison, grim visions of "rotting in jail" and of the rapid construction of new facilities to accomodate the increased demand may be based upon an equally grotesque romanticism.

The risk of prison must also be weighed in the context of a war in Vietnam which has already inflicted enormous suffering upon the Vietnamese people and which continues to escalate toward an ever more grim crescendo, as well as in the context of the future "Vietnams" which are the inevitable fruits of a policy of neo-imperialism and counterrevolution. Moreover, it is important that we recognize the threat of jail for what it is--a weapon which channels and demoralizes us so that the System may continue to function unimpaired. When thousands of us declare with our lives that we will not be cowed by this threat, the power of this weapon is to some extent blunted and the foundations of the System are further eroded. It is foolish to underestimate the power of one's adversary, but in the case of Selective Service we must recognize that the basis of its power is our acquiescence, and our refusal to acquiesce exposes the System's acute vulnerability.

Critics of The Resistance argue that it is impossible to organize an effective movement when all of its organizers are in jail. This charge belies too static a conception of our situation. Of course, if all the members of The

Resistance could be jailed quickly, it might be possible to destroy the movement by that means. On the other hand, the publicity deriving from such large-scale repression might, as the Justice Department well knows, serve only to crystallize support for The Resistance. Thus, at the moment, the government is following a policy of selective repression, as is evident in the recent indictments of Spock, Coffin, Raskin, Ferber, and Goodman in Boston and the unprecedented speed with which David Harris was indicted after refusing induction in Oakland on January 17. Whatever the long-term implications of these indictments, in the short run they have served as an impetus to the growth of the movement. Thousands of people across the country have come forward to establish or further underline their complicity with young men resisting the draft. And in Boston, rather spontaneously, twenty-five men turned in draft cards at a worship service following the arraignment of the five "conspirators" on January 29. The government's decision to prosecute such figures as Benjamin Spock and William Sloane Coffin, and the likelihood that it will indict other persons of national reputation in the near future, may well play an indispensable role in raising the vital issues at stake and in broadening our base of support.

But whatever the government's response, the slowness of the judicial process assures that many of us will remain free to organize for many months. And we are confident that as The Resistance grows, new leadership will emerge to carry on the organizational work. For in a movement which seeks to draw upon the energy, idealism, and abilities of students and other young people, those who regard themselves as irreplaceable organizers are clearly suffering from a self-delusive sense of their own importance.

In the final analysis, our response to America's pattern of repression and stagnation must derive from a careful analysis of our strength relative to that of the institutions we seek to change and undermine. The last few years, culminating in the Detroit rebellion of 1967, suggest that the United States has an enormous capacity to absorb, contain, and assimilate itself to violent activity. In fact it may be that in the major industrial powers of the West, particularly the United States, the preponderance of military power and technological resources in the hands of the state threatens to reduce the right of revolution, traditionally the final expression of popular will and power, to an exercise in suicide. In this context, it is important to abandon hackneyed cliches and traditional notions about revolution and to concentrate instead upon an effective use of our limited resources. The Resistance, however revolutionary the aspirations of some of its adherents, seems to be on solid ground in its application of intense pressure at the Selective Service System's most vulnerable point. If this pressure can be joined to the growing base of opposition to the Vietnam war and to the militarization of our national way of life, then there is some hope of bringing about significant changes in our pattern of values, priorities and institutions.

* * * *

A footnote on community: Many Resistance members are deeply concerned with the formation of community, and in some instances our common commitment is leading to the development of strong communal bonds. For at least two reasons this must continue to be a central concern. First, it would be impossible for most of us to face up to the tasks ahead, particularly the prospect of prison, were it not for the strength which derived from the experience of community. The Palo Alto Resistance, which has revolved around the life of a remarkable intentional community for more than a year now, is the clearest and most formal achievement of the community we seek. But, in less formal ways, the same patterns of interdependence are emerging elsewhere.

Secondly, the formation of community may bear an essential relationship to the shape of the future. Already, after only a few years of existence, the radical movement of the 1960's stands in danger of being consumed by its alienation from--and, in many cases, its hatred of--the old order. History demonstrates the paradoxical fact that those who are most intense in their desire for a freer and more humane order often fall victim to the dehumanizing aspects of their struggle. If radicals are to remain faithful to their own values, then they must create mechanisms in which those values can not only be expressed but also experienced in the present. As Richard Shaull comments in his essay in Containment and Change, "the shape of the new order becomes most clear, not through the definition of a set of ideals, but in a living community which expresses and at the same time points to a new reality of social existence, and provides a laboratory in which its diverse aspects can be experimentally worked out."

In the context of America 1968, it is possible to assert that the most political option before us is the act wherein thousands of young people reclaim possession of their lives from a System which seeks to manipulate those lives for the purposes of death and repression. Many of us are beginning to recognize that peace is more than a function of government; it is a way of life that must begin with ourselves, our relationships, our communities. The formation of community grows out of that recognition, and it does not serve as a substitute for engagement. Rather the experience of community sustains us in the political struggle which must be waged relentlessly if we are to make America safe for the world. We urge you to join us, brothers. It's your struggle too!

ON APRIL 3

the resistance

WILL HOLD ITS THIRD NATIONAL DAY OF NON-COOPERATION WITH THE DRAFT

ON THAT DAY HUNDREDS OF MEN ACROSS THE NATION WILL TURN IN THEIR DRAFT CARDS AND JOIN THE THOUSANDS WHO ALREADY HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR REFUSAL TO COOPERATE IN ANY WAY WITH SELECTIVE SERVICE.

the resistance

c/o THE HEARTH, 1321 OAK ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, 626-1910

Too many of us live with the illusion that through the achievement of "deferments" and "exemptions" we remain free men. We fail to recognize how Selective Service uses the "club of induction" to "channel" our lives on behalf of a definition of the national interest that brings death and despair to millions in Vietnam and the yoke of American economic and ideological domination to much of the world. This illusion of freedom is shattered by General Hershey's remark that "the deferment on the one hand (serves) as the carrot and the induction as the whip if you want to call it that to keep the person channeled . . . The practice is that the rare bird . . . is so useful that we keep the threat of service over him in order to keep him useful."

The Selective Service Channeling memo tells in more sophisticated terms the story of how we have been bribed and coerced into acquiescence in the operation of this system which manipulates our lives for the purposes of death and repression. Channeling is the biography of our generation; and although it will take time to write a new chapter in that biography, the process must begin now, with each one of us. This process involves our liberation from the shackles of Selective Service and from the set of assumptions which brought it to life. It involves our realization that we are the bricks and mortar of that System, that it can exist only with our acquiescence, that we can dismantle that System by openly refusing to cooperate with it. This process culminates in the recognition that in the context of America 1968 the most political alternative available to us is the act wherein we reclaim possession of our lives by the thousands and live those lives with reference not to a corroded political mechanism but to a set of values and an emerging community which must be shaped now if we are to make America safe for the world.

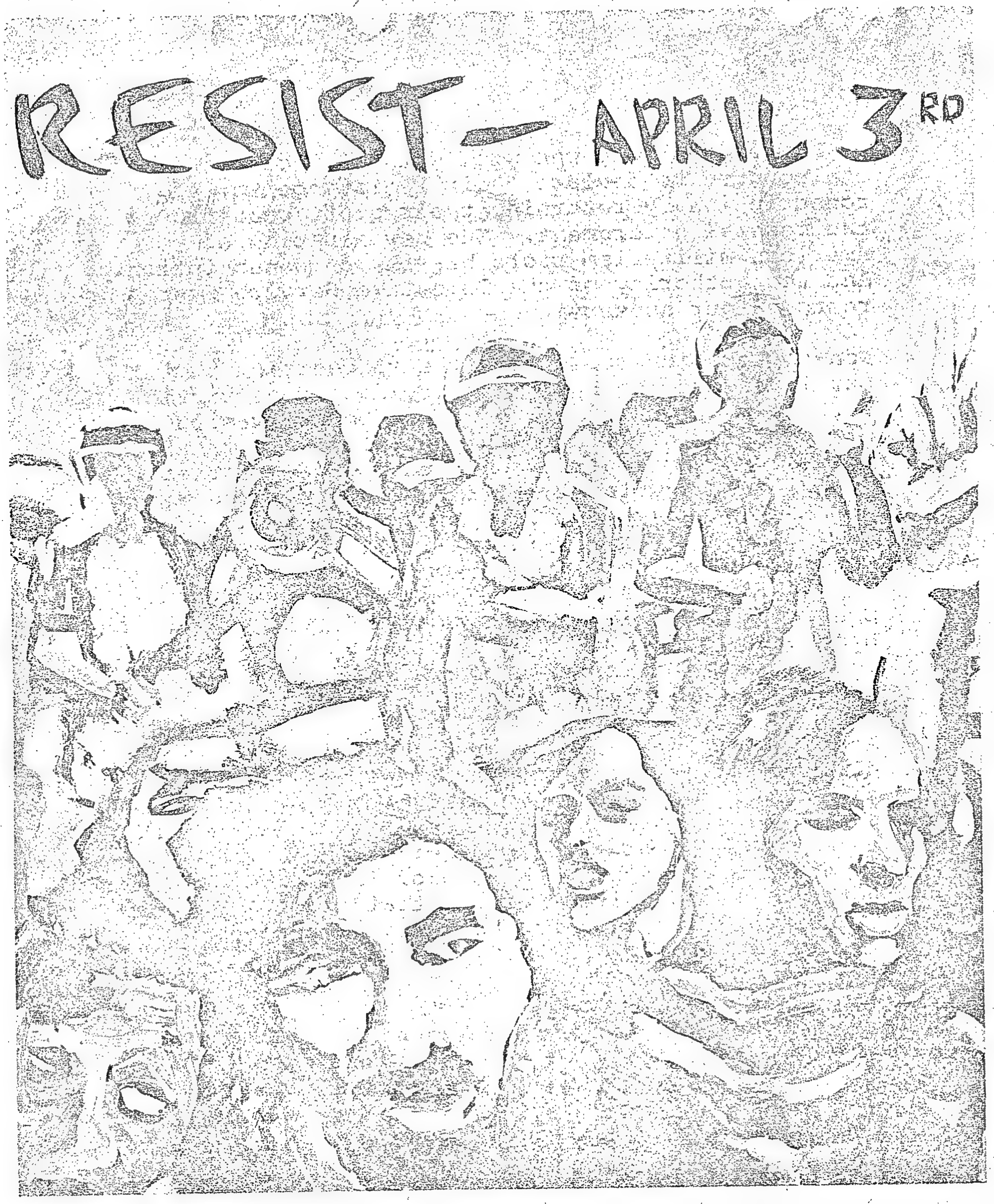
To turn in one's draft card forces one to risk the possibility of several years in prison, but we are rapidly reaching the point in this country where all relevant political struggle will involve similar risks. Our choices are narrowing -- resistance and quiescence are the two poles, but the poles keep growing closer together, the middle ground is disappearing.

April 3 thus becomes a vital focal point in the symbolic expression of the deeper process of liberation which must engage our lives if we are to prevail over the forces of destruction that proliferate around the world.

Join us April 3 - It's your struggle too!

(3) On March 22, 1968 a Special Agent of the FBI received a leaflet at the draft board at 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California, captioned as follows:

"Resist - April 3rd"


RESIST— APRIL 3RD

On April 3rd young men will gather in cities around the country to declare their resistance to conscription by returning their draft cards to the federal government. The perpetuation of American militarism rests heavily on conscription. And the authority of the Selective Service System rests on our subservience.

Non-cooperation grows from the recognition that our lives are the building blocks of conscription. With this act our lives begin to be the instruments of a new way of life in this country. We take this step in solidarity with thousands of other young men and with it affirm our brotherhood with peoples around the world. Conscription had bound our lives in fear. This fear we now refuse. Conscription made us the overseers of our own oppression. This oppression we now refuse. Conscription denied our brotherhood. That brotherhood and the task of building a society for men and the fruition of men's lives are now ours.

At this point in the war graduate deferments for all but medical students have disappeared. As the need for cannon fodder inexorably rises, the price of our foreign aggression becomes increasing domestic regimentation and oppression. The decision facing the young men of this country with increasing directness is that of saying yes or no to the demands on their lives made by militarism and imperialism.

The Resistance said "No" with 2500 draft cards on October 16 and December 4th, 1967. We will say it again on April 3rd, 1968. The penalty for fefusing to submit to the Selective Service System is a possible five years imprisonment. That is a sacrifice we are prepared to accept in building an alternative to the death and destruction implicit in the preservation of the American way of life.

Join us.

* * * *

For further information contact:

Berkeley Resistance
1514 Grant Street
Berkeley, Calif.
849-4950

Palo Alto Resistance
2269 Cooley Avenue
East Palo Alto, Calif.
323-0529   325-7976

San Francisco Resistance
% The Hearth
1321 Oak Street
San Francisco, Calif.
626-1910

Ken Dursan
Sacramento Resistance
1819 1/2 F Street
Sacramento, Calif.

San Jose Resistance
% Brian King
31 South 5th
San Jose, Calif.
294-5146

Walnut Creek Resistance
% Randy Milliken
125 Roxanne Ct.
Walnut Creek, Calif.

Davis Resistance
% David Kenny
1439 Alice Street
Davis, Calif.

Micheal Hedley
Box 253
Glen Ellen, Calif.
833-5523

Los Angeles Resistance
1355 WESTWOOD BLVD - ROOM 201
Los Angeles, Calif.
473-6410

Santa Barbara Resistance
984 Camino Del Sur
Goleta, Calif.

Colorado Resistance
P.O. Box 10453
Denver, Colorado
444-4682

San Luis Obispo
Bill Stefanech
59 Benton Way
San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Portland Resistance
Jim Prall
1419 S.E. Oak
Portland, Oregon 97214
(503) 232-3462

Arizona Resistance
Richard Dillon
P.O. Box 8201
Tempe, Arizona
(602) 967-8200

CHRISTIAN RESISTANCE:

Howard Perdue
2700 Bancroft Way
Berkeley, Calir.
845-4882

Flint Anderson
S.F. Theological Seminary
San Anselmo, Calif.
454-5815

(4) On April 2, 1968 a one page leaflet was furnished anonymously to the San Francisco Office of the FBI and was captioned:

> "High School Students...We NeedYour
> Help! Join Us...April 3rd It's Your
> Struggle Too!"

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS...

ON THAT DAY HUNDREDS OF MEN ACROSS THE NATION WILL TURN IN THEIR DRAFT CARDS AND JOIN THE THOUSANDS WHO ALREADY HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR REFUSAL TO COOPERATE IN ANY WAY WITH SELECTIVE SERVICE.

On APRIL 3rd

THE RESISTANCE will hold its Third National Day of non-cooperation with the DRAFT.

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

If your life is not already subjected to the manipulation of the Selective Service System......IT SOON WILL BE!

If you do not wish to submit yourself to the "channeling" by the Selective Service............STAND WITH US!

10:00 A.M.	High School Students Teach-in.....Panhandle, Oak and Baker Sts.
11:30 A.M.	Students, faculty and other young people will gather at the Panhandle, Oak and Baker Streets, and will begin marching at Noon.
1:00 P.M.	Draft Card Turn-in, Federal Building.
2:00 P.M.	A Celebration - Food...Music...Laughter.....................

JOIN US...
April 3rd
IT'S your STRUGGLE TOO!

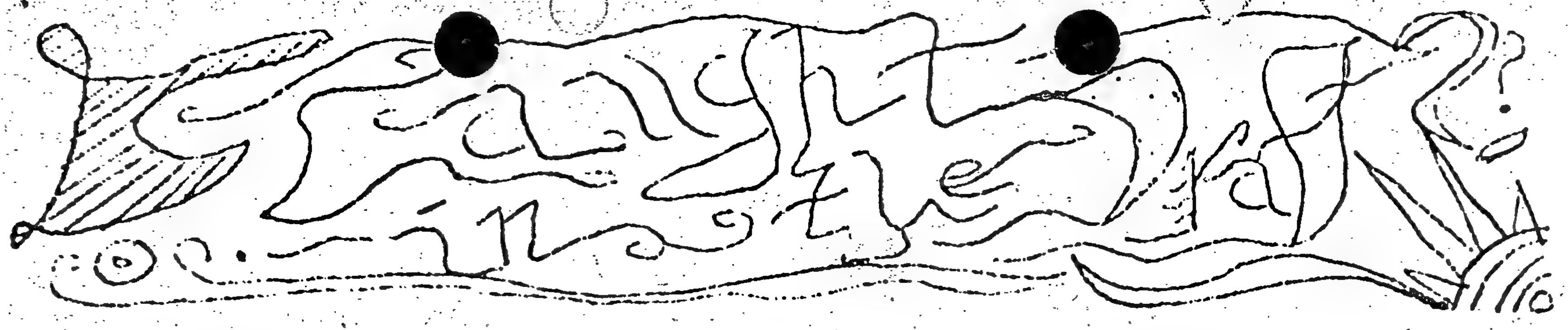
For further information contact:

The Resistance
c/o The Hearth
1321 Oak Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Tel. 626-1910

(5) On April 26, 1968 a source furnished a copy of a one page leaflet captioned:

"Caught In The Draft"


Caught in the Draft?

Feeling the heat ? Getting a little bit paranoid ? Hmmm ? Here's a direct quote from the official Selective Service memo called Channeling:

> From the individual's viewpoint, he is standing in a room made uncomfortably warm. Several doors are open, but they all lead to various forms of recognized patriotic service to the Nation. Some accept the alternatives gladly --some with reluctance. The consequence is approximately the same.

The consequence is you are deballed by the Man. But there is another alternative. Don't register with Selective Service. That's it. Just don't register. No hassles. No bullshit. No passcard. No annoying crank mail. No fears. No guilt.

If you want to resist oppression, don't register. The draft doesn't exist if you ignore it. If you want to dodge the draft, don't register. Thousands have escaped induction by keeping their names off Gen. Hershey's mailing list. If you are unready to make an irrevocable decision determining your future, don't register. That will give you time to make up your mind. The Man will always give you a chance to cop out later. If you have already registered, it's never too late to correct your error.

Registration is a positive act of co-operation with the racist System of slaughter. War will end when high school students everywhere refuse in mass to yield their beautiful young bodies to do the old man's dirty work. That's what's happening. The Critical Period is upon us. Decide your side and do it NOW. There is no middle ground.

You are not alone. Tens of thousands are refusing to be "channeled" to aid the extermination of colored by white and of young by old. There is yet another side to this Life. Resistance is here to help you. Resistance is the home of the Berkeley Free High School. The Free High School can hip you to photography, ceramics, drawing, writing and drama--psychology, history, music and politics.

Come over and rap with us. Anytime. Before you do anything. How about Sunday night at seven. Be yourself. Come home to your People.

COME to the RESISTANCE COMMUNE
1514 Grant St. Berk. TH 3-5222

labor donated

Enclosure (1) to
IR 5 409 0264 E

(6) On April 30, 1968 a source furnished a two page leaflet captioned:

"Berkeley Resistance News"

OAKINDCEN 23APR

BERKELEY RESISTANCE NEWS

c/o SCN-Bowditch
2700 Bancroft Way
Berkeley, (temp.)

APRIL 3rd: NATIONAL AND BAY AREA REPORT

The strategy of non-cooperation as an effective political tool was strengthened on April 3rd when close to 1000 young men returned their draft cards in cities across the country. In Boston, 12,000 people gathered to support the 256 young men who turned in their ~~cards~~ there. Noam Chomsky, Howard Zinn, and Dave Dellinger spoke and the reaction in Boston to this event produced 40 more draft cards before the week was over! Other cities (an incomplete listing--there were Resistance actions in more than 40 cities and campuses): New York, 90; New Haven, 39; Ithica, 11; Philadelphia, 36; Chicago, 24; Ann Arbor, 10; Portland, 30; Fresno, 11.

Here in San Fransisco, marchers came from three different points in the city to meet at ~~the Fedral~~ building shortly before 1 PM. A crowd of 3,000 took in a performance by the Mime Troupe, speeches by Peter Scott and others, and the sounds of The Fool, the Resistance rock band. At 2 PM started the draft card turn-in. It seemed like it would never end. After an hour and a half had gone by, the last new resister placed his card in the basket--he was number 154. After the demonstration the Resistance held a clebration in the Civic Center Plaza--which was attended by about 200 business-types in town for a convention.

On the night of April 2nd, over 20 draft cards were destroyed in Provo Park in Berkeley, to the sounds of five bands and the antics of Spoffo the Clown

* *

People who come out of prison can build up the country.
Misfortune is a test of people's fidelity.
Those who protest at injustice are people of true merit.
When the prison doors are opened, the real dragon will fly out.

Last year at the beginning of autumn I was free.
This year autumn finds me in the depths of a prison.
As for services rendered my country, I surely may claim,
This autumn has been just as productive as the last.

How much the rice must suffer under the pestle!
But, after the pounding, it comes out white like cotton.
The same thing often happens to men in this world:
Misfortune's workshop turns them into polished jade.

Ho Chi Minh, Prison Diary, 1943

* *

APRIL 24: CELEBRATION OF LIFE

The Resistance will hold a festive demonstration at the Oakland Induction Center, beginning at 6 AM on Wednesday of this week. Resisters from the Bay Area will gather to support our brothers who are refusing induction. Because of Stop The Draft Week, busses will arrive up to two hours earlier than usual. Thus, the ungodly hour for the demonstation.

Steve Kessler and three others from the Penisula will say no to the Army. John Sloan of Pleasant Hill will take the Martinez bus. John turned in his card on December 4th. Dan Port from UC Davis and probably several others will refuse as well.

This demonstration is only to support those young men who will refuse on the 24th. There will doughnuts, cookies and cider and some other things as weel, but there will be no leaflets or signs. The Resistance hopes to be able to talk to the unductees individually and without the annoyance of hundreds of people chanting slogans and waving signs. Please respect our wishes.

ENCLOSURE (/) to
IR 5 409 e 24 68

OAKLAND INDUCTION REFUSALS

DAVID AXELROD [illegible]USED TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION [illegible]RCH 20, AN EVENT he was neither aware of nor greatly concerned about. DICK HURLEY refused induction on National Resistance Day April 3 and WAYNE GORDON did on the following day. DAVID MANDEL reported for induction handcuffed to his chick, who vowed: if he goes, I go. In less than an hour the two emerged still linked and smiling. LENNY HELLER and ROGER POWELLSON, two early members of Berkeley Resistance, will refuse induction May 8. A major demonstration is planned. WARREN BONTA of the Pacific School of Religion will have his induction transferred in order that he can refuse in Oakland. Seminarians and members of the religious community are invited to gather each Friday at five to discuss Warren's case and the meaning of Resistance to the Christian Community...Call Dave Houston at 848-8774.

CARAVAN OF LOVE

Berkeley Resistance is helping to sponsor a caravan to the May 4th Poor People' March of Washington. The caravan will embark from 1514 Grant St. at 10:00 a.m. April 27, ride in a parade in San Francisco, and join SCLC May 2 in Memphis... Call James Thomas at 843-5222.

FREE HIGH AT 1514 GRANT

With Johnson abdicating the Presidency and American Society crumbling, Resistance has launched an ambitious program to bring high school-age youth home to the cultural revolution. This has been literally done in opening the Resistance House to the Berkeley Free High School for nightly rap sessions, workshops, classes, projects, loving and grooving. The Free High School is now completely unstructured and student-initiated. High School activists and other freaks are being hipped to the fact that the facilities, resources, talents and magical mysteries of the Resistance are at their disposal.

GUERILLA THEATER

Actors are needed for a Resistance drama tour of the West Coast this summer... call Ken Lynd at 843-5222 or come to the Free High any night.

NONREGISTRATION

Nonco-operation will become a mass movement and the draft will end only when high school kids by the tons of thousands refuse to register for conscription. This is happening right now. Hershey's draft pool is beginning to evaporate. Berkeley Resistance has launched a comprehensive campaign to make sure no one makes the mistake of registering without first hearing it like it is. Literature, speakers and counselors are available for work in the high schools.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT STRIKE

Students all over the world will go out on strike April 26 to protest American imperialism. Resistance will sponsor another Burn-in with rock bands at Provo Park starting in the afternoon.

GET IT TOGETHER ON GRANT STREET

The Resistance Commune exists for your benefit. The Commune provides emergency services for the temporarily homeless, hungry or hassled. Support demonstratio legal defense or bail can be arranged for those who say hell NO to the pigs at the Induction Center. Draft problems?...call Vince Mannino, our full-time draft counseler, at 843-5222. If you are practicing or considering non-cooperation, please let us know who you are. We can help.

And you can help us. We need money, food, odd jobs, straight jobs, cigarettes, matches and an electric typewriter.

FOR CONSTRUCTIVE NONCO-OPERATION LOOK TO
THE BERKELEY

RESISTANCE

Serving the Free People
of the East Bay

Creating the
Revolutionary Community

Resistance Commune:
1514 Grant St.
Berkeley, Calif
843-5222

Campus Headquarters:
2700 Bancroft Way
848-0960

(7) On April 26, 1968 a source furnished a copy of a four page leaflet captioned as follows:

"Long March"

The Long March

In the subdued hysteria of the garrison state, noncooperation is one moment in our struggle to be free from the fear which binds most Americans to the authority of the military and the educational and political institutions which long ago were made servants of corporate control and military conquest.

The experience of organizing the Resistance in the last year has been sustaining. Noncooperation has spread farther and faster than we expected. Over 2500 draft cards have found their way back into the hands of their rightful owners. More important than the numbers, communities of noncooperators have been created around the country. These communities are building relationships based on sharing day to day lives, our futures and the risks of our movement. The energy being released from these groups is spilling over into many other projects besides noncooperation, such as political education with young people and disaffecting liberals.

The Resistance has been one of the forces for the growing number of induction refusals among men who are not aligned with any particular anti-war or political organization. In Oakland since January 1, 1968, at least seventy men have refused induction. In one week, February 12-19, thirty men refused. Many of these men have been encouraged and strengthened by the example of the few Resistance members who are beginning to refuse each week. Inasmuch as the Resistance is an effort to deny the military its manpower and the Selective Service System its authority to recruit, this is most heartening. These refusals cut more deeply into the growing manpower needs of the empire's army than does noncooperation among college students.

In this sense many of our visions are being fulfilled. Our rhetoric about the effect of noncooperation on a person's life, how noncooperation with the draft is a first step toward building a more inclusive community of resistance remains unfulfilled. At a minimum we hoped to expose high school and university students to noncooperation, the day to day work of resistance and to the communities which are growing up. But most resistors have not been seen since the October or December dates. In general, our only activity has been continuing to recruit noncooperators, which is central to our work, but which does not involve more than a few of the men who have returned their draft cards.

The reason most Resistance people remain isolated is in the nature of the act. Noncooperation is an individual decision to sever ties with Selective Service and the penalty of imprisonment is faced ultimately alone--each person serves his own time. The Resistance has attracted many brothers on this basis; men who are not political organizers or who feel that their action is what they have to say. This is not a problem in itself, but means that the job of creating community and solidarity among ourselves is more difficult than traditional means of membership, conferences, and newsletters. The difficulty in discovering the forms which can unite us has the potential of meaning that those forms will be real when they are found.

At the same time there is need for the Resistance to define its relationship with people who, though not draft eligible, are committed to resisting the garrison state. In order for this relationship to be viable its ground has to be in the community where we live. But many people sense the need for a united nation at resistance as well.

A challenge to the Democratic convention is being put forward by a group of organizers who believe that the movement should make a firm statement of its position on the war, the rebellions of black Americans and youth, and the disintegration of American society in contrast to the lifeless patchwork of a platform which will be handed down from the country's ruling party this summer in Chicago. They believe that the convention, if it renominates Johnson, will be an opportunity for the movement to be taken seriously by a broad base of disillusioned Americans who will have to choose between Johnson and Nixon amid outbreaks of rebellion all around themselves.

They want a challenge to the convention's credibility to also be a force for national consolidation of the resistance movement, and as focal point for Spring and Summer work in organizing the local forms of resistance and insurgent political parties.

At one meeting of some members of the Resistance in the Bay Area this challenge was discussed at length with no resolution reached on how the Resistance could relate to it. Many people in the meeting hesitated to become involved at all because of the difficulty of setting our own terms for participating in an event so large and including the widest possilbe range of political opinions. Many agreed that the Resistance would become lost and sacrifice the independence of its position if it involved itself in the challenge.

Several of us were unsatisfied with this view, and continued to try to think of how we could relate to the challenge in a way which would both express our recognition of the necessity of solidarity among people beyond the pale in America today, and our belief that the forms of this solidarity need to grow from each individual in local communities before national coordiantion can be real. Rather than ignore the challenge, we decided to try to influence it. We will try to help set the tone of the week by making a long march to Chicago during the summer, playing music, doing theatre and talking with people about resistance in towns along the way. The march would be consummated in Chicago with a massive return of draft cards and restatement of our belief in noncooperation with the draft as an act symbolic of the revolution America must have to restore its humanity and end its exploitation of people around the world.

The march will also be an extension of a local Resistance traveling medicine band we have started. We bought a 1940 International Harvester Green Diamond flatbed truck and towed it to the commune. It's been overhauled and a band is getting itself together to play music off the back. We will use it locally at high schools and colleges, with guerrilla theatre, speakers, preachers, films and literature as well as music. Before April 3rd we will be taking it to colleges in the Bay Area to build noncooperation for that date. After April 3rd we will experiment with using it at high schools.

The experience of the past year has shown that although many young men no longer consider the authority of the draft valid in their lives, the very personal question of what to do after dropping out confronts them and causes hesitation. Turning in a draft card & facing a few years in jail unmistakably means dropping out for these men. The Resistance has to become more than a recruiting agency for noncooperation if we are to stay together and speak to the real concerns of our brothers.

The traveling medicine band opens up possibilities for speaking to people in new ways and making the Resistance more visible. Musicians, actors, technicians, speakers and preachers are needed for the project. The medicine band will be able to express what alternative life style communal living, and the community of resistance mean. All of these are concepts central to what we are organizing, but they need to be animated to be understood.

In early June, after we have some experience traveling in small towns in Northern California, the medicine band will join with more Resistance members and friends for the Long March. We will walk and caravan from San Francisco to Chicago, arriving in Chicago during the Democratic Convention to deliver draft cards to the President or his emissaries, the 82nd Airborne.

The purpose of the march will be in the organizing we do during the two and one half months on the road. The march will be small enough (50-75 people) so that we can concentrate on playing and inciting political discussions in the towns we pass through. We will walk along the highway in the more densely populated sections of the country and caravan across deserted miles of road in Nevada, Wyoming, etc.

In May, a car will drive the march route and inform the local law in towns of our plans and find friends who will help feed us and find space to stretch our sleeping gear on at night. We will also have a lawyer along during the march to deal with legal obstacles.

We envision stopping in a town or on its outskirts late in the afternoon, setting up camp, preparing dinner, then inviting townspeople out for an evening of music, films, theatre and political discussion. There will be a car traveling a day ahead of the march to prepare the way and give the march publicity. We would like to find a tent large enough to shelter these meetings. Every evening there will be an offering of draft cards, and we'll invite people to march with us for a day or two when we leave town.

Most of the political discussion we bring will be focused on the draft. Political discussion become relevant when its subject is an institution which exerts real control over the lives of young men and their families every day. The discussion inevitably leads to the war, imperialism, national liberation movements, rebellions in the cities and how we can change things; but we will try to bring it back to the draft and our refusal to accept its authority as a beginning point in building a movement to make more fundamental change.

Over the Spring we are going to print literature, reprint relevant articles from out magazine RESIST, write summaries of analyses which have been helpful to us, and collect a library of films to distribute and show on the march.

In Chicago one day or part of a day will probably be set aside for the Resistance. The Long March will arrive in Chicago on this day and declare our refusal to accept the draft directly to Johnson and his convention. We will attempt to deliver cards we have gathered on the March, cards from young men in Chicago for the challenge, and signed statements by those of use who have already returned our registration cards to Johnson, or as near as we can get (which may be Evanston). One of the days of the challenge could be made the fourth national Resistance ceremony.

The Long March will be an opportunity to talk with thousands of people who share our determination to turn this society from its path of death and destruction, but to whom we are distant creatures of a strange culture. Our action and community can have meaning for these people if we have met and shared thoughts and hopes for our collective future.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
BU 14-2965
SF 14-214

May 15, 1968

Title	THE RESISTANCE
Character	SEDITION; SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948
Reference	Report of SA GARRY OWEN WATT dated and captioned as above at San Francisco.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70116)

DATE: 5/14/68

FROM : SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN

SUBJECT: THE RESISTANCE
SSA, 1948; SEDITION

Attached hereto is a copy of an FD 302, the original of which has been filed in captioned case.

This information concerns a bank account of "Supporters of the Resistance" which was made available by FOIA(b)(7) - (D) a bank employee, WHOSE IDENTITY MUST BE CONCEALED in view of the nature of the information he furnished.

None of this information can be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to the Manager, University-Westwood Branch, Crocker Citizens National Bank, 10925 Kinross Ave., Los Angeles.

cc:	25-69580	(SHERNA GLUCK)
	100-70670	(SHERNA GLUCK) (RI-B)
	25-79932	(KAREN DELLENBACH) XXXX
	100-70266	(KAREN DELLENBACH) (SI)
	25-79047	(WILLIAM GARAWAY)
	25-79064	(DONALD KALISH)
	100-64359	(DONALD KALISH) (SI)
	25-79032	(LYNN SHOEMAKER)
	100-69974	(LYNN SHOEMAKER) (SI)
	25-79551	(DENNIS DURBY)
	100-71481	(DENNIS DURBY)
	25-80826	(NORMAN WITTY)
	25-76753	(DALE ODERMAN)
	25-73621	(MIKE SWARTZ)
	100-70960	(MIKE SWARTZ)
	25-80042	(DAVID BOLDUC)
	100-71220	(DAVID BOLDUC)
	25-80043	(LANCE DAVIS)
	100-71539	(LANCE DAVIS)
	25-79566	(RICHARD C. CARTER)
	100-70977	(RICHARD C. CARTER)
	25-79571	(MARTY HARRIS)
	25-79559	(BOB ZAUGH)
	25-81042	(ARTHUR C. ZACK)
	100-71098	(WILLIAM GARAWAY)

INDEX: BRUCE SELLERY
TORONTO ANTI-DRAFT PROGRAMME
---PORTERS OF THE RESISTANCE
GEORGE TRAFTON
WILLIAM TEMPKIN

FJP
(26)

100-70116-240

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
MAY 21 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 14, 1968

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) University-Westwood Branch, Crocker Citizens National Bank, 10925 Kinross Avenue, Los Angeles, California advised that account #453431, in the name of "Supporters of the Resistance", was opened on December 6, 1967 with an initial deposit of $285.00. The address first given for this account was 1093 Broxton, Room 238, Los Angeles, but this address was changed on February 21, 1968 to Room 201, 1355 Westwood Boulevard, Los Angeles. Persons authorized to sign checks for this account are SHERNA GLUCK, President, KAREN DELLENBACH, Vice President and WILLIAM GARAWAY, Secretary.

Statements for this account are submitted on a monthly basis. The current balance is $906.03.

The following checks are noted to have been drawn against this account:

Check No.	Date	Amount	Payee	Endorser
219	4/5/68	$250.00	DONALD KALISH	DONALD KALISH
220	4/6/68	500.00	BRUCE SELLERY	BRUCE SELLERY
221	4/5/68	50.00	Free Press	The L.A.Free Press
223	4/8/68	123.69	General Telephone	General Telephone
224	4/8/68	15.00	Toronto Anti-Draft Programme	Toronto Anti-Draft Programme The Royal Bank of Canada 6722-3
226	4/12/68	250.00	LYNN SHOEMAKER	LYNN SHOEMAKER Deposit to Supporters of the Resistance-Sunset Edgemont
227	4/15/68	100.00	GEORGE TRAFTON	First Western Bank & Trust Co., GEORGE E. TRAFTON-Bldg.Acct.

On May 14, 1968 at Los Angeles,California File # 100-70116

by SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN Date dictated May 14, 1968

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Check No.	Date	Amount	Payee	Endorser
229	4/12/68	$20.00	DENNIS DURBY	DENNIS DURBY 909 W.30th St.#3, L.A. 748-2736 CDL#R411781
230	4/12/68	100.00	LYNN SHOEMAKER	LYNN SHOEMAKER Deposit to Supporters of the Resistance- Sunset Edgemont
232	4/12/68	10.00	NORMAN WITTY	NORMAN WITTY
233	4/16/68	30.00	DALE ODERMAN	DALE ODERMAN CDL#R046647
234	4/16/68	25.00	MIKE SWARTZ	MIKE SWARTZ University Cooperative Housing Assn.
235	4/17/68	350.00	DAVID BOLDUC	DAVID BOLDUC
236	4/17/68	25.00	DAVID BOLDUC	DAVID BOLDUC CDL#S111297 666 Bordell Rd., L.A.49(partly illegible)
237	4/17/68	25.00	NORM WITTY	NORMAN WITTY Mass.Reg.Card 047126K
238	4/19/68	20.00	LANCE DAVIS	LANCE DAVIS Pay to the order of NORMAN WITTY NORMAN WITTY
239	4/19/68	25.00	NORMAN WITTY	NORMAN WITTY
241	4/23/68	30.00	DALE ODERMAN	DALE ODERMAN CDL#BT280785 R046647
242	4/24/68	20.00	LANCE DAVIS	LANCE DAVIS CDL#S668083
243	4/25/68	50.00	Cash	RICHARD C. CARTER
244	4/25/68	5.00	MARTY HARRIS	MARTY HARRIS Harris Egg & Poultry Co. 2107 W.148th Pl., Gardena, Cal.

Check No.	Date	Amount	Payee	Endorser
245	4/25/68	$10.00	BOB ZAUGH	BOB ZAUGH Pay to the order of LYNN SHOEMAKER LYNN SHOEMAKER
246	4/25/68	15.00	RICK CARTER	RICK CARTER RICHARD C. CARTER 113-468
248	4/25/68	2.00	ART ZACK	ART ZACK ARTHUR C. ZACK
249	4/25/68	10.00	RICK CARTER	RICK CARTER RICHARD C. CARTER 113-468
251	4/26/68	35.00	DAVID BOLDUC	DAVID BOLDUC 666 Bordell Rd., L.A.90049 (partly illegible) CDL#111297
253	4/26/68	25.00	DALE ODERMAN	DALE ODERMAN CDL#R046647
254	4/30/68	60.00	WILLIAM TEMPKIN	WILLIAM TEMPKIN
255	5/2/68	30.00	DALE ODERMAN	DALE ODERMAN
257	5/2/68	25.00	Cash	KAREN DELLENBACH
259	5/6/68	25.00	Cash	KAREN DELLENBACH

It was also noted that the checks numbered 219 through 241 listed above were all signed as maker by SHERNA B. GLUCK. Checks numbered 242 through 259 were all signed as maker by KAREN DELLENBACH with the exception of checks number 251 and 253 which were signed by GLUCK.

The information set out above is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to the Manager, University-Westwood Branch, Crocker Citizens National Bank, 10925 Kinross Ave., Los Angeles.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ten here defy draft in nationwide protest

see [illegible]

By John Parker
DB Staff Writer

Before television cameras and approximately 1500 lookers-on here yesterday, eight men turned in their draft cards, one tore up his card and another announced his refusal to register for the Selective Service System.

The demonstration was held in connection with The Resistance, a nation-wide anti-draft movement, which sponsored similar protests yesterday on college and university campuses throughout the country.

The resisters here included an active reservist, an ex-Marine, a father of three and an exempt Franciscan priest.

Some calm, others not

Some of those severing their ties with the Selective Service System spoke with trembling voices; others were cool and steady as they delivered statements condemning war and the draft.

25-79213

According to Joe Maizlish, a member of The Resistance here, the draft cards will be mailed to the U.S. attorney general's office.

25-54998

Before the cards were turned in, Richard Ashcraft, assistant professor of political science here, told the crowd: "I fail to see a radical difference between the Army and prison.

"In both places you sleep with other men, eat with other men and do what the man tells you. But in prison no man will tell you to kill another man."

Rev. Charles Doak of the University Religious Conference said, "It is no more patriotic to honor a dead soldier than to honor a living conscience."

He called civil disobedience a form of "religious obedience."

The first man to turn in his draft card was Robert Dixon, chairman of the program, who held a 4-F classification but said, "Although I was permanently deferred from military service, I must resist."

Arthur Zack, another protestor who was admittedly nervous, claimed, "We are screwing the whole world, and we are screwing ourselves.

"I'm not going to be part of a system that enslaves the whole world, anymore," Zack said and then added as he turned in his draft card, "I'm a free man today."

Priest 'scrounges around'

Father Louis Vitale, a Franciscan priest and graduate student here who has been discharged from the service and the reserves told the crowd, "I had to scrounge around to find a draft card so I could turn it in to my draft board and show them that I am not cooperating."

Another man, Ed Brown, disclosed that he has refused to register with the Selective Service System. "I see service in the Army as murder, and I don't want to be an accomplice," he said.

"My name is Dennis Gitell for the benefit of the FBI agents here," another protestor said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

UCLA "DAILY BRUIN"

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor: BRIAN WEISS
Title: COMINFIL UCLA

Character: IS-C
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-[redacted] 70146-241

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED NRS
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
MAY 21 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

Loves Americans

"I have a lot of love for the American people," Gitell said, "but not for the country. I hate America. I hate America because of what it's doing to the black man and because of what it's doing in Vietnam.

"But I'm going to stay in this country. I'm going to fight for the black people."

Reading from a copy of a letter he sent to his draft board, Mike Swartz said, ". . . hereafter I will publicly urge, aid, abet, counsel and advise any and all others . . ." who cannot condone conscription to sever their ties with the Selective Service System.

Other men turning in their cards were James Blake, Thomas A. Coleman, Joe Kasey, Barry Joffee and James Frazin.

DB photo by Steve Berman

WITNESSES TO DRAFT DEFIANCE—More than 1500 people assembled at noon yesterday in Meyerhoff Park to witness eight men turn in their draft cards, one tear his up, and another refuse to register with his local draft board. Organized by The Resistance anti-war group, the demonstration here was part of a nationwide April 3 protest. A rally at MacArthur Park followed activity at local campuses.

Indices Search Slip
FD-160 (Rev. 10-1-59)

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date

Subject

Aliases

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex
				☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks

Richard Ashcraft
100-70116-118
100-70116-36
Richard A. Ashcraft
25-54798#
Joe Mazlish
100-68896#
100-65227-2021 p.121
100-67848-4
100-65227-1382
100-563570-71
100-70409-183
100-106367-118

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Jorgen
25-79213#

Requested by	Squad	Extension	File No.

Searched by Cw 4/18/68 (date)

Consolidated by (date)

Reviewed by (date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical
? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

Indices Search Slip
FD-160 (Rev. 10-1-59)

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex
				☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks

Art Zack
100-70116-118
Vitale Louis Father
25-80511* plus Ref
Ed Brown
100-22077*
100-22077*
[redacted]
100-24152*
100-22077*
plus Ref
Denise Bitell
100-70833*
plus many Ref.
Robert Dixon
[redacted]
100-23933-A-1 p. 1449

Requested by	Squad	Extension	File No.

Searched by
(date)

Consolidated by
(date)

Reviewed by
(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical
? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

Indices Search Slip
FD-160 (Rev. 10-1-59)

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date

Subject

Aliases

Address	Birth Date	Birthplace	Race	Sex
				☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)
☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks

Charles (Rev) Drake
100-70116-177
James Blake
25-37019 ☆
Mike Swartz
100-17830-1968
100-70409-165
Barry Joyce J. [illegible]
Jaff
25-79760 ☆
Thomas Coleman
No 25 or 100 # or Ref

Requested by	Squad	Extension	File No.

Searched by
(date)

Consolidated by
(date)

Reviewed by
(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical
? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Conf

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	5/22/68	5/6/68 - 5/17/68

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
THE RESISTANCE	FREDERICK J. PETERSEN	cag
	CHARACTER OF CASE SSA 1948; SEDITION	

REFERENCES: Report of SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN at Los Angeles dated 2/29/68.
Report of SA JAMES S. IRVING at Los Angeles dated 4/9/68 and captioned KAREN ELAINE DELLENBACH, et al, SSA 1948-Concealing; Sedition; Desserter-Harboring.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified confidential since data furnished by LA T-1 through LA T-10 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value, thus jeopardizing their future effectiveness which would adversely affect the National security.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE

CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	ACQUIT-TALS

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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See Cover Page B.

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

100-70116-242

10 - Bureau (14-2965) (RM)
1 - NIS, San Diego (RM)
1 - OSI, Norton AFB (RM)
1 - 115th MIG (RM)
3 - New York (14-382) (RM)
(1 - 25-110164)
4 - Los Angeles (100-70116)
(1 - 25-79658) (Anti-draft Demonstrations and Activities)
(1 - 25-80831) (KAREN ELAINE DELLENBACH, et al)

Copies of this report are being furnished locally to the military intelligence agencies for information purposes.

Individual cases have been opened concerning The Resistance's local leaders.

SA's RICHARD H. BLOESER and BILLY DALE HUBBARD observed the demonstration and obtained the various documents distributed at same on 3/5/58.

Special Agents who observed the activity at MacArthur Park in Los Angeles and who obtained the various documents distributed at same on 4/3/68 were RICHARD H. BLOESER, JOSEPH G. DAVIS, Jr., JESSE A. HOLLOWAY, EUGENE B. MC CARTHY, JAMES W. MC CORD, JAMES R. PACE, WILLIAM J. REHDER, and JAMES A. WORRELL.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow and report any pertinent activities of the captioned group locally.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Orally to SA RICHARD J. RAYSA on 4/3/68 and 4/19/68.
LA T-2 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Orally to SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN on 5/14/68.
LA T-3 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	FOIA(b)(7) - (D)
LA T-4 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Orally to SA LEON J. MEYER on 4/3/68.
LA T-5 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Orally to SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN on 4/3/68, characterization of DONALD FREED.
LA T-6 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of JAMES BERLAND. Characterization of JOSEPH MAIZLISH
LA T-7 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of MARVIN DAVIDOV.
LA T-8 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of DONALD KALISH.

LA T-9 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of BETTY ROTTGER.
LA T-10 FOIA(b)(7) - (D)	Characterization of LYNN SHOEMAKER.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~[illegible]~~

Copy to:
1 - NIS, San Diego (RM)
1 - OSI, Norton AFB (RM)
1 - 115th MIG (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: FREDERICK J. PETERSEN
Office: Los Angeles, California
Date: 5/22/68

Field Office File #: 100-70116
Bureau File #: 14-2965

Title: THE RESISTANCE

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948; SEDITION

Synopsis: The Resistance currently maintains Southern California Office at 1355 Westwood Boulevard, Room 201, Los Angeles, California, with branches at 1051 North Madison, Los Angeles, and 30 North Raymond, Pasadena, California. Officers or leaders are SHERNA B. GLUCK, President; KAREN DELLENBACH, Vice President; and WILLIAM GARAWAY, Secretary. Checking account in name of "Supporters of the Resistance" maintained at University-Westwood Branch, Crocker Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, with current balance of $906.03. Details of anti-draft demonstrations 3/5/68 and 4/3/68 set forth. As to seditious statements made, copies of literature issued by The Resistance are included herein.

- P -

~~[illegible]~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

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Note: Documentation of individuals mentioned herein, where available, appears in the Appendix-Individuals.

DETAILS:

I. ORGANIZATIONAL DATA

A. Location

LA T-1 (4/19/68)

The Resistance Southern California Office is now located at 1355 Westwood Boulevard, Room 201, Los Angeles, California, with branches located at 1051 North Madison, Los Angeles, and 30 North Raymond, Pasadena, California.

B. Leaders of The Resistance in the Los Angeles Area

LA T-2 (5/14/68)

A checking account maintained in the University-Westwood Branch, Crocker Citizens National Bank, 10925 Kinross Avenue, Los Angeles, under the name "Supporters of the Resistance" shows the following individuals as officers:

President	SHERNA B. GLUCK
Vice President	KAREN DELLENBACH
Secretary	WILLIAM GARAWAY

LA T-1 (4/19/68)

The Resistance in Los Angeles has no actual officers as such; however, the above three individuals, namely GLUCK, DELLENBACH, and GARAWAY, are the present leaders of this loosely knit group.

C. Finances

LA T-2 (5/14/68)

The checking account referred to above at the University-Westwood Branch, Crocker Citizens National Bank, was opened under account number 453431 on December 6, 1967, with an initial deposit of $285.00. The address first given for this account was 1093 Broxton, Room 238, Los Angeles, but this address was changed on February 21, 1968, to 1355 Westwood Boulevard, Room 201, Los Angeles. Persons authorized to sign checks for this account are SHERNA B. GLUCK, KAREN DELLENBACH, and WILLIAM GARAWAY. Statements are submitted on a monthly basis and the current balance of this account is $906.03.

The following checks are noted to have been drawn against this account:

Check Number	Date	Amount	Payee	Endorser
219	4/5/68	$250.00	DONALD KALISH	DONALD KALISH
220	4/6/68	500.00	BRUCE SELLERY	BRUCE SELLERY
221	4/5/68	50.00	Free Press	The L.A. Free Press
223	4/8/68	123.69	General Telephone	General Telephone
224	4/8/68	15.00	Toronto Anti-Draft Programme	Toronto Anti-Draft Programme The Royal Bank of Canada 6722-3
226	4/12/68	250.00	LYNN SHOEMAKER	LYNN SHOEMAKER Deposit to Supporters of the Resistance-Sunset Edgemont
227	4/15/68	100.00	GEORGE TRAFTON	First Western Bank & Trust Company, GEORGE E. TRAFTON, Bldg. Acct.
229	4/12/68	20.00	DENNIS DURBY	DENNIS DURBY 909 W. 30th Street, Number 3, L.A. 748-2736 CDL#R411781

Check Number	Date	Amount	Payee	Endorser
230	4/12/68	100.00	LYNN SHOEMAKER	LYNN SHOEMAKER Deposit to Supporters of the Resistance-Sunset Edgemont
232	4/12/68	10.00	NORMAN WITTY	NORMAN WITTY
233	4/16/68	30.00	DALE ODERMAN	DALE ODERMAN CDL#R046647
234	4/16/68	25.00	MIKE SWARTZ	MIKE SWARTZ University Cooperative Housing Assn.
235	4/17/68	350.00	DAVID BOLDUC	DAVID BOLDUC
236	4/17/68	25.00	DAVID BOLDUC	DAVID BOLDUC CDL#S111297 666 Bordell Road, L.A. 49 (partly illegible)
237	4/17/68	25.00	NORM WITTY	NORMAN WITTY Mass. Reg. Card 047126K
238	4/19/68	20.00	LANCE DAVIS	LANCE DAVIS Pay to the order of NORMAN WITTY NORMAN WITTY
239	4/19/68	25.00	NORMAN WITTY	NORMAN WITTY
241	4/23/68	30.00	DALE ODERMAN	DALE ODERMAN CDL#BT280785 R046647
242	4/24/68	20.00	LANCE DAVIS	LANCE DAVIS CDL#S668083

Check Number	Date	Amount	Payee	Endorser
243	4/25/68	50.00	Cash	RICHARD C. CARTER
244	4/25/68	5.00	MARTY HARRIS	MARTY HARRIS Harris Egg & Poultry Company, 2107 West 148th Place, Gardena, California
245	4/25/68	10.00	BOB ZAUGH	BOB ZAUGH Pay to the order of LYNN SHOEMAKER LYNN SHOEMAKER
246	4/25/68	15.00	RICK CARTER	RICK CARTER RICHARD C. CARTER 113-468
248	4/25/68	2.00	ART ZACK	ART ZACK ARTHUR C. ZACK
249	4/25/68	10.00	RICK CARTER	RICK CARTER RICHARD C. CARTER 113-468
251	4/26/68	35.00	DAVID BOLDUC	DAVID BOLDUC 666 Bordell Road, L.A. 90049 (partly illegible) CDL#111297
253	4/26/68	25.00	DALE ODERMAN	DALE ODERMAN CDL#R046647
254	4/30/68	60.00	WILLIAM TEMPKIN	WILLIAM TEMPKIN
255	5/2/68	30.00	DALE ODERMAN	DALE ODERMAN
257	5/2/68	25.00	Cash	KAREN DELLENBACH
259	5/6/68	25.00	Cash	KAREN DELLENBACH

It was also noted that the checks number 219 through 241 listed above were all signed as maker by SHERNA B. GLUCK. Checks numbered 242 through 259 were all signed as maker by KAREN DELLENBACH with the exception of checks number 251 and 253 which were signed by GLUCK.

The information set out above from LA T-2 is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to the Manager, University-Westwood Branch, Crocker Citizens National Bank, 10925 Kinross Avenue, Los Angeles.

It is noted that LA T-2 no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the check information mentioned herein was obtained.

LA T-3 (4/17/68)

According to SHERNA GLUCK, The Resistance is having a very difficult time obtaining money. They are practically broke and it appears doubtful they will be able to continue publishing any literature.

LA T-3 (4/22/68)

Because of a shortage of money, The Resistance has been unable to publish leaflets as planned.

II. ACTIVITIES

Special Agents, FBI

On March 5, 1968, it was observed there was an anti-draft and anti-Vietnam demonstration sponsored by The Resistance in front of the entrance to the Armed Forces Induction Station (AFIS), 11th and Broadway, Los Angeles, California. The demonstration began at 6:45 AM and quickly grew to a maximum size of approximately 75 demonstrators. The demonstration was held to support the refusal of induction by CHRISTIAN HAYDEN, son of movie actor STERLING HAYDEN, and JOSEPH MAIZLISH, a student at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Both HAYDEN and MAIZLISH participated in the demonstration and issued statements containing reasons for refusing induction.

Neither HAYDEN or MAIZLISH entered the induction station but remained outside during the entire demonstration.

The demonstrators carried numerous signs some of which stated as follows:

"Resist the Draft"
"Refuse Induction"
"We Aid and Abet"
"We Support Joe and Christian's Refusal of Induction"
"End the War by Resisting the Draft"
"Girls Say Yes to Men Who Say No to the Draft"

As buses carrying inductees arrived at the induction station, the demonstrators gathered around the buses making it necessary for Army personnel to make a pathway for the inductees from the buses to the station. The demonstrators passed out donuts and leaflets to inductees as they left the buses. Set out,hereafter, are xerox copies of the leaflets which were distributed at the demonstration.

As the inductees made their way through the demonstrators to the induction station, they were harassed by the demonstrators who stated, "You don't have to go, it's not your war, it's still not too late." At times the demonstrators cheered wildly when an inductee would give some indication of sympathy for the demonstration.

The demonstration ended at 12:00 noon. There were no arrests and no incidents.

Among the individuals who were observed to participate in the demonstration were DONALD FREED, Professor DONALD KALISH, JAMES BERLAND, KAREN DELLENBACH, Father LOUIS VITALE, and the Revered HARLAN WEITZEL.

On March 6, 1968, Captain CLIFFORD E. DELANO, United States Marine Corps, AFIS, advised that on March 5, 1968, the AFIS experienced the largest number of refusals of induction that he had ever experienced. Captain DELANO advised that the following individuals refused to be inducted:

CHARLES EDWARD BANKS, also known as
Charles Barbee
Selective Service Number (SSN) 4-125-45-2285

DANIEL LOTT
SSN 4-97-47-879

DAVID MARTIN LANGER
SSN 4-101-42-527

HOWARD ALVIN PERER
SSN 36-19-45-128

HARRY G. TRELLER
SSN 4-125-42-1887

DONALD G. KING
SSN 4-128-43-168

JOHN SHIBATA
SSN 4-81-48-126

DAVID MIZRAHI
SSN 4-101-47-125

DANIEL OHSE
SSN 4-81-47-2625

TERRY L. BIEDAK
SSN 4-95-47-991

The following individuals refused to be processed for induction:

TERRY D. JOHN
SSN 4-76-45-311

JAY R. SULENSKI
SSN 4-125-47-2951

Captain DELANO advised that inasmuch as HAYDEN and MAIZLISH did not enter the induction station, they will not be classified as having failed to report for induction but merely listed as "no shows". They will be reported as delinquent to their draft board.

The March 6, 1968, edition of the "Los Angeles Times", a Los Angeles daily newspaper, contains an article which states that CHRISTIAN HAYDEN had burned his draft notice in front of the AFIS during the demonstration on March 5, 1968. According to the article, HAYDEN stated, "I expect to go to jail. I would rather go to jail than to go to war and kill people."

The article also stated that KENNETH WILKES of Number 20, 19th Street, Venice, California, reported for induction wearing a shirt with red lettering which read "No one can make you kill. Are you going to murder for LBJ?" The article stated that WILKES walked out of the induction station to the cheers of demonstrators when he was told he would have to take off his shirt.

LA T-1 (4/3/68)

Advance advertising by a leaflet headed "April 3rd" and "The Resistance", which was being distributed in the Los Angeles area, announced a "Service of Conscience (turning in of draft cards)" to commence at noon at the San Fernando Valley State College (SFVSC), University of Southern California (USC), and University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), all in Los Angeles, followed by a "Celebration of Life", to commence at 2:30 PM at Mac Arthur Park, a public park on Wilshire Boulevard, near downtown Los Angeles. A xerox copy on this pamphlet, which was also distributed during the demonstration at Mac Arthur Park, is attached.

The "Daily Trojan", a student newspaper at USC, April 3, 1968, issue, stated on Page 1, that full-page advertisements announcing this event had been purchased in the "Free Press" and "Open City", both described as "underground newspapers" being distributed in the Los Angeles area. A full-page advertisement of this April 3, 1968, activity does appear in the March 29, 1968, issue of the "Free Press".

LA T-4 (4/3/68)

A demonstration was planned to be held, beginning at noon, on the campus of the University of California at Irvine, California (UCI), sponsored by the Students for a

Democratic Society (SDS) (see appendix) at which three UCI people, namely MICHAEL KRISMAN, JOHN VICKERS, and MILTON KENNETH COWAN, were to turn in their draft cards.

LA T-5 (4/3/68)

Source advised as follows regarding demonstrations, all sponsored by "The Resistance", which took place at SFVSC. About 300 students were present, including ROGER HOLLANDER and RICHARD CHARLES CARTER, both of whom are members of "The Resistance". Two unidentified youths turned in what they said were their draft cards. Speakers were JIM DALEY who was introduced as a "Vietnam veteran", Dr. WALLACE GRAVES, and DAVID OSTROFF, both SFVSC professors, and Reverend TOM LASSWELL. There were no incidents during this activity and there was no news coverage.

Beginning at 12:05 PM and ending at approximately 12:45 PM a demonstration took place in Meyerhoff Park, UCLA. About 750 persons, mostly youths, were present. Approximately 350 of these appeared to be sympathetic spectators. Chairman of the program was BOB DIXON, identified as an El Camino College student. Speakers, excluding persons who later allegedly turned in their draft cards, included RICHARD ASHCRAFT, Assistant Professor of Political Science, UCLA, and Reverend CHARLES DOAK, a member of the university "Religious Conference".

DIXON, mentioned above, urged all who wished to sever themselves from the Selective Service System to come forward. About ten males came forward and received a standing ovation from the crowd. They placed in a small wicker basket, decorated with flowers, what they alleged to be their Selective Service Registration and/or Classification Cards. Some of this group, when placing the cards in the basket, made brief comments as to their reasons for so doing. Two of these individuals identified themselves as MICHAEL SCHWARTZ and Reverend LOUIS VITALE. During the entire proceeding, UCLA Professor DONALD KALISH and UCLA Instructor DONALD FREED, among others, passed through the crowd with metal containers seeking money to help support "The Resistance".

Among news media coverage was KNXT and KNBC, and Los Angeles television affiliates of CBS and NBC. The rally ended with an announcement that a motorcade would form at 1:30 PM in front of the UCLA Student Union Building for a trip to Mac Arthur Park in Los Angeles. This motorcade did not leave the campus until approximately 1:50 PM, and it consisted of 11 cars. There were no incidents.

Beginning at 12:20 PM and ending at 1:35 PM, a demonstration was held at the University Chapel, USC, 817 West 34th Street, Los Angeles. About 175 persons, mostly youths, were present. This rally commenced with a song "Blowing in the Wind" followed by the welcome address by Reverend TRAVIS KENDALL who welcomed everyone to a "Non-Violent Christan Resistance" and introduced MARV DAVIDOV. DAVIDOV criticized the United States' part in the Vietnam war and urged non-cooperation. The next speaker was DAN BRANDT who spoke against the draft, and invited those present to speak. Some youths claimed they were placing their draft cards in an urn at the speaker's platform. Among these youths were (first name unknown) BROWN, BOB SEIGEL, DAVID LANG, STEVE DAWSON, CHRISTOPHER LEE. Thereafter, Reverend KENDALL, mentioned above, invited all youths who had turned in draft cards to stand to the right of the pulpit and the sympathetic "non-eligibles" to the left. He then passed the urn among the "Sympathizers", having them inspect the cards to show their sympathy. Reverend KENDALL then ended the affair with a prayer. There were no incidents. KNXT News covered the event.

LA T-4 (4/3/68)

Beginning at 1:00 PM and ending at about 1:30 PM, a rally was held in the "Gateway Plaza" area, UCI. Approximately 120 individuals, mostly UCI students, were present.

The master of ceremonies was JOHN M. VICKERS, Lecturer in Philosophy, UCI. Speakers were MICHAEL JOHN KRISMAN and MILTON KENNETH COWAN, both self-admitted SDS members, and LOUIS JOHN MERRILL. KRISMAN, COWAN, and MERRILL are UCI students and they, together with Vickers, all said they were turning in their draft cards today. The last speaker was KENT DOUGLAS GIBBONEY, a non-student, who stated he is under indictment for refusing to be inducted into the Armed Forces. All speakers urged those present to come forward and turn in their draft cards, but there was no response. There were no incidents.

Special Agents, FBI

The following demonstration took place in Mac Arthur Park on April 3, 1968, previously mentioned:

At about 2:30 PM youths began arriving in front of the amphitheatre. At about 3:00 PM, unannounced, approximately 23 persons gathered on the stage and commenced pasting Selective Service Classification and/or Registration Cards on a "collage", which was made of magazine clippings depicting a picture of CHRIST, President JOHNSON, Vice President HUMPHREY, and various Vietnam war scenes. An invitation was then made for persons to place their cards on the "collage", which finally contained approximately 40 Selective Service Cards.

There were no speeches and there was music and dancing from approximately 3:25 PM to 4:15 PM when the crowd began to disperse with only a few persons remaining there to dance. A maximum of 200 persons were present. There were no incidents. News media present were local representatives for NBC, CBS, and ABC.

Among those observed present were RICHARD CHARLES CARTER, ROGER HOLLANDER, KAREN DELLENBACH, SHERNA GLUCK, and RICHARD PROFUMO, all of whom are members of the local group known as "The Resistance", which group sponsored this demonstration. Also noted present were Professor DONALD KALISH and MARV DAVIDOV.

It was announced that a photograph will be taken of the "collage" which will be sent to President JOHNSON. It was also mentioned that this "collage" is to be displayed throughout the United States in the very near future.

Xerox copies of leaflets distributed during this demonstration are set out hereafter.

III. LITERATURE-SEDITIOUS STATEMENTS

Special Agents, FBI

The following are xerox copies of documents which were distributed at the demonstration on March 5, 1968, as previously mentioned herein.

THE RESISTER

NEWSLETTER OF THE L.A. RESISTANCE
AND SUPPORTERS OF THE RESISTANCE

VOL. 13 NO. 1
FEB. 22, 1968

UP TO DATE

The Dec. 4 Resistance action was a beautiful ritual of non-cooperation staged in the 1st Unitarian Church of Los Angeles. 22 Resisters had their choice of chalices in which to deposit their draft cards, one of the chalices containing the blood of Resistance people. Interspersed between statements of Resisters and Supporters was a sharing of bread and song among the 500 who witnessed the Resistance ceremony. At the conclusion we all walked the three miles to the Old Federal Bldg. in downtown L.A., where the draft cards and new complicity statements were left for the U.S. Attorney.

Our next demonstration was three days later. Mickey Moriarty of The Resistance was scheduled to take his pre-induction physical on Dec. 7. After leafletting with his supporters outside, Mickey carried his leaflets inside. He was followed by a friend, Dan Cox, who was not scheduled for that day. When a large number of draftees had been herded together by officials, Dan emerged from the group and set fire to his draft card, holding it aloft while Mickey began speaking and passing out his leaflets. Both were ejected.

On Dec. 20 a Resistance support action was held for Dennis Durby at his Pasadena draft board. Dennis had a personal appearance with his board at which he explained why he could no longer accept a conscientious objector classification.

A demonstration was called for Jan. 3 on behalf of Allen Haifley, who was facing trial in Denver for non-possession of a draft card--the first government action resulting from Oct. 16. A giant-sized draft-card (4 feet by 3 feet cardboard) was burned and complicity statements were turned in. Ten days later another support action was held for Howard E. Marston, Jr., of the Boston Resistance. His father went in his place to refuse induction for Howard, who is 18 and thus a minor.

Paul Encimer

P - TO - DATE (ntinued)

L.A. Supporters of the Resistance ve reacted swiftly and in great num- rs to the Boston Five indictments. Jan. 5, the day of the indictments, had, thus far, a total of 235 com- ity signators from Southern Calif. nbers of the Resistance and Sup- rters were out on the streets the st thing Saturday following the in- tments, collecting signatures for Spock et al support statement and the general complicity statement.

In the first 36 hours following indictments 170 additional com- city signatures were added to the tial list of 235---which had taken r months to build. We now have tal of 490 complicity signatures over two thousand signatures e been collected on the Spock port statement.

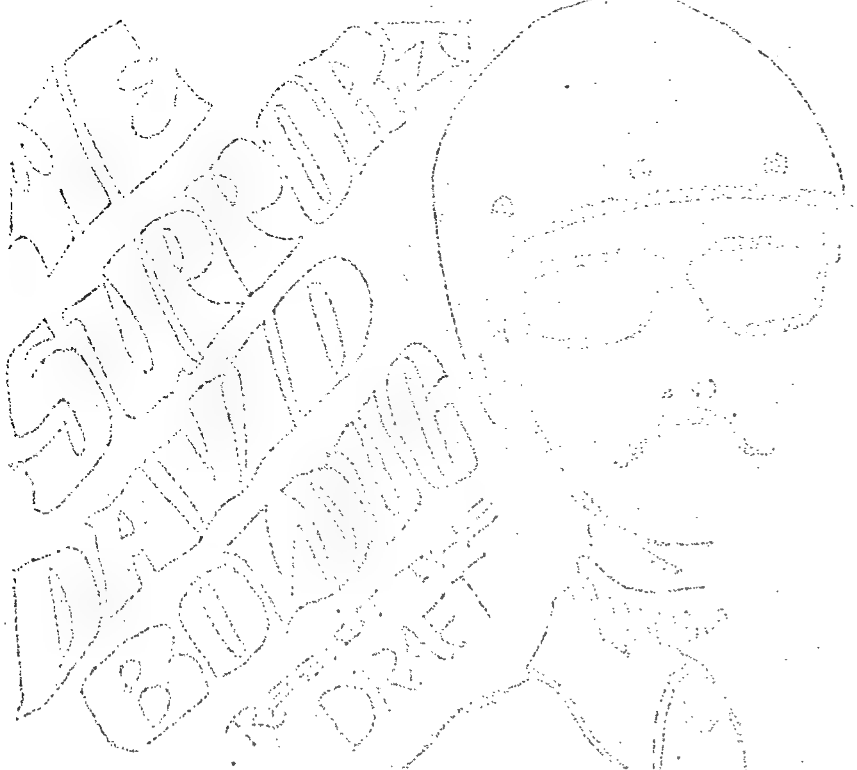
On Jan. 17 David Bolduc of the sistance was scheduled for induc- n, and a support demonstration planned for David's refusal. We re quite concerned about the tone the demonstration, wanting it to be the spirit of love and non-violence. r goal was to support David and the ers around the country who were sing induction on that day, but we wanted to make contact with incoming inductees.

Over 300 L.A. Supporters and sisters (including about a dozen rgy who handed out a leaflet to the oming inductees in an indication of heir support of David) gathered at the L.A nduction Center around 7 A.M.

Resisters helped David distribute his own statement to the inductees, and young women supporters offered them and their families coffee, doughnuts and flowers. Not only was contact made -- six other men eventually refused to take that step forward -- but later in the morning, once David entered the station, we were able to have rather relaxed conversations with the L.A.P.D. Sergeant who was assigned to us, various officers from the Center, and many pedestrians--including some lost Skid Row habituees who appreciated our coffee and doughnuts. David was personally escorted through his processing, which included a physical of two turns around him, as he stood stripped. He was apparently courteously treated, and in the course of the processing had time to talk with some of the others refusing induction that morning. All the other inductees knew who he was, and once he came out to the cheering group at 11:45 a steady stream of those about to be inducted and those awaiting the final processing stopped to talk to David as they went to lunch, and even as they boarded the buses for the various boot camps. We offered boxes of doughnuts and continued to offer flowers as those already inducted were herded rather dejectedly to the buses. Several took the flowers and accepted our best wishes, but only two were willing to take the boxes of doughnuts to pass out on the bus to their buddies. David Bolduc's refusal was the first of an L.A. Resister, and

UP-TO-DATE (continued)

David and all the supporters who turned out that day were beautiful.



On January 29, the day of Dr. Spock's arraignment, the clergy, academicians and doctors from the Supporters of the Resistance held a specific aid, counsel and abet action on the steps of the Old Federal Bldg. (See the Professions for Resistance Call below.) At this time they publicly counselled non-cooperation, made checks payable to resisters (aid), and personally accepted the draft cards offered to them (abet). The cards collected were then delivered to U.S. Atty. Matt Byrne along with the David [illegible] complicity statements (signed at David's demonstration on the 17th), the new complicity signator roll, and the roll of signators to the Dr. Spock support statement. (See Lynn Shoemaker's article elsewhere in this issue.)

Sherna Gluck

On Jan. 31 Dr. Benjamin Spock, of Boston Five fame, arrived in L.A. and delivered a major address to 5,000 students and faculty assembled in UCLA's Pauley Pavilion. Just as the question-answer period was about to start, following a thunderous standing ovation for Dr. Spock, Dennis Darby and Marty Harris of L.A. Resistance arose from their seats in the audience and said, "Dr. Spock--you stood up for us--we stand up for you and for our brothers." 5,000 people watched as Dennis and Marty then proceeded to publicly burn their classification cards.

The U.C.L.A. Resistance then led a march from Pauley Pavillion to the Westwood Draft Board and staged a mill-in. 600 people walked the half mile to the Draft Board, where two guys turned in their draft cards to the clerk at the counter. They were met by a deafening cheer from the onlooking crowd.

Mike Swan

On Feb. 3rd and 4th The L.A. Resistance held a conference-work-shop on the courtroom procedure and the prison experience. Several lawyers reviewed the legal process and procedure. This was the basis for a discussion of the meaning of various pleas (guilty vs not guilty), the courtroom as a political forum, and the implica-

UP-TO-DATE (continued)

ons of various lines of defense.

The following day, Darryl Skrabak -- recently released refuser who made the Call of Acceptance for the draft cards at the L.A. Resistance Dec. 4th ceremony -- and Bob Anderson, who served time for refusing induction in 1965, lead discussions on the prison experience. The conference included the more isolated Resistance groups in the Southwest (e.g. Tucson, Santa Barbara).

Anonymous

At 7:00 a.m., January 20, Los Angeles Resister Neil Brown entered the Los Angeles Induction Center to refuse induction into the army.

Meanwhile a support group of 00 people distributed apple cider and donuts to the inductees entering the center.

Slowly, as the time faded, so did the support group. At 6:30 p.m., 1 1/2 hours later, Neil reappeared to a faithful group of 5 remaining Resistance brothers.

In assessing the demonstration feel that it must be realized that the shouting and harassment of men entering the Induction Center is a poor tactic.

These men are our brothers but are trapped in a box of which they see no escape -- conscription.

We cannot substitute our coercion for military coercion.

David Bolduc

[illegible]

Jan. 29th THE CALL

"We have come here today to support those young men who in conscience are resisting the draft, and those who support them in that resistance - specifically, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Michael Ferber, Mitchell Goodman, and Marcus Raskin. These five men have been arraigned today in Boston on charges of conspiring to violate the Selective Service Act by counseling young men to resist the draft. They have urged draft refusal because they believe that the fundamental immorality and increasing brutality of our nation's course in Vietnam compels them to commit their lives to changing that course and to stand with those young men who, in the American tradition of Civil Disobedience, courageously refuse induction. They have publicly and deliberately placed themselves in equal legal jeopardy with draft refusers in order to join them in what they feel is the basic act of conscience of our time. They have been indicted and if convicted they could be sent to prison for five years.

Some of us here today are young enough to be drafted. Many others are not. We are united, however, in our conviction that the war in Vietnam is an unjust, illegal and immor

REMEMBER TUES MARCH 5

VIEWS (continued)

war, and that a draft law which compels young men to fight such a war, killing and being illed, is itself unjust and immoral. We accept the moral obligation to support the hundreds of draft refusers now serving or facing prison terms, and to join the five indicted men in urging and couseling draft-eligible young men to refuse induction. Our purpose is not to create disrespect for the law - it is to defend basic moral principles and to uphold the right to freedom of speech in the most direct and effective way: by exercising it."

Professions for the Resistance

A MEETING OF CONSCIENCE-

Jan. 29 - Lynn Shoemaker

Strange--these establishment types, be-tailed and be-suited, standing in front of the Los Angeles City Hall, talking, then watching closely as their leaders went over what they were about to do. Shouldn't they have been inside, manning their desks, wearing down their pencils and hours?

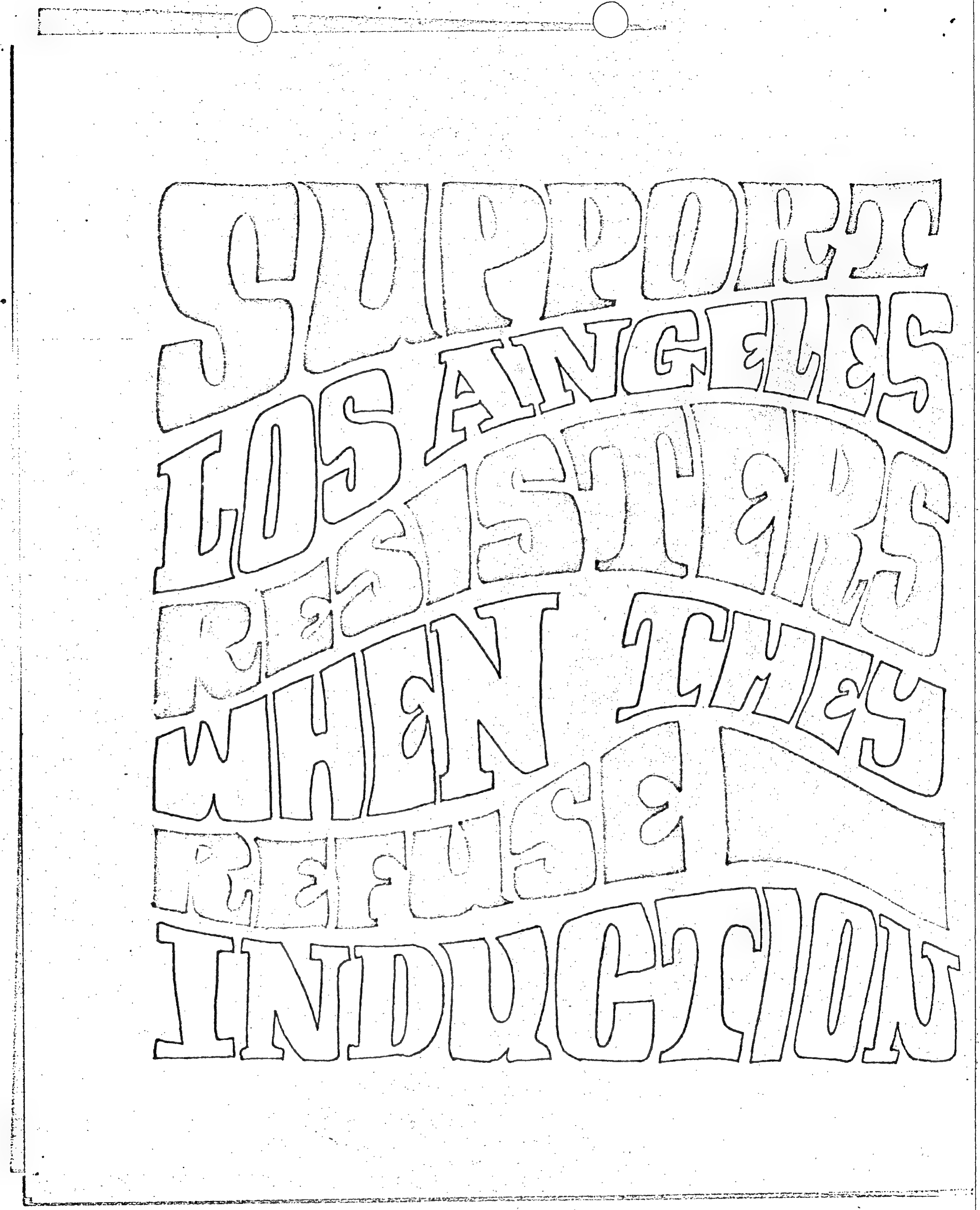
What followed was even stranger. After walking the two blocks to the Federal Building, they formed a semi-circle around six young men. The ritual began: "We have come here today to support those young men who in conscience are resisting the draft, and those who support them in that resistance--specifically Dr. Benjamin Spock, Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Michael Ferber, Mitchell Goodman and Marcus Raskin."

Then from the Old Testament, a Rabbi read the same words that President Johnson once used: "I ca heaven and earth to witness against you this day, that I have set before thee life and death, the blessing and the curse: therefore choose life, that thou mayest live...."

The six young men did choose life: "I am 1-O, but I can no longer accept this classification." The draft turns black men into niggers. Cooperate and you become a white nigger. I will no longer cooperate." "I must follow my conscience."

The semi-circle of suits, responding to another clergyman clerg man, choired "We will support you." And unlike most choirs, they turned their words into actions. They gave A plate was passed on which they placed financial support. They gave again -- this time moral support. They accepted the six draft cards an passed them from hand to hand. In this way, on the same day that five men of conscience were arraigned (Jan. 29, 1968), over one hundred other Los Angeles professionals accepted their "moral obligation to support the hundreds of draft refuser now serving or facing prison terms, and to join the five indicted men in urging and counseling draft-eligible young men to refuse induction."

Last, these lawyers, teachers, social workers, doctors, and clergymen turned to us: "at this very minut the Resistance and their supporters are clogging the war machine with their whole weight. Will you do the



SUPPORT LOS ANGELES RESISTERS WHEN THEY REFUSE INDUCTION

CHRISTIAN HAYDEN
& JOE MAIZLISH
REFUSE MARCH 5
BILL GARAWAY
REFUSES MARCH 12
MARTY HARRIS
REFUSES MARCH 27
7:00 A.M. AT
1031 S. BROADWAY

VIEWS (continued)
same and help us put an end to this criminal war?" The Federal Bldg. was not moved. It stood just as tall, ponderous and cold as ever. But we were moved -- moved by those who had once been strangers and who now were brother-resisters.

LOS ANGELES RESISTANCE CONFERENCE

Feb. 3-4

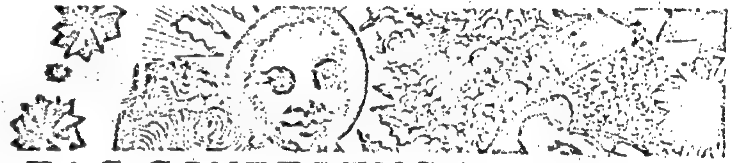
Lynn Shoemaker

"Let's have a conference -- a conference on draft resistance. A lot of guys don't know the basic facts. Most of us haven't thought enough about what Resistance means," said one of the L.A. Resisters. So we did. But this wasn't the usual kind of conference -- a tightly packed schedule of speeches and workshops. No, instead a bunch of us from Southern California and Arizona gathered in the basement of the University Church (near USC) and rapped.

The first afternoon we rapped about the whole legal bag -- FBI investigation to trial. "What about appeals?" "How do you keep from selling out?" Many of us stayed in the church to eat and later to sleep. Next morning, a session on draft counseling. "Medical deferments and exemptions are the biggest hold in the draft." "If someone has just gotten a 1-A, you can put off his induction by 5 months -- and maybe even as long as 2 1/2 years." So our expert on the draft said, and he showed us why and how.

That afternoon was the mos important part of the conference, though. Important because we were trying to lick our fears. Prison. A couple of brother-resisters told us what it was like. "Any letter addressed to your Congressman will not be opened and censored." "If you want to know what's going on, the most important jobs are in the records office." "As of now, draft resisters are not paroled."

We rapped. We learned some things about saying "no" to the draft. We helped each other. We began saying "yes" to our brothers.



PAC CONFERENCE

Feb. 10 Mike Swartz

Under the auspices of the PAC, the L.A. Draft Coalition, composed of several loosely allied anti-draft groups, had its first conference on Feb. 10. Th purpose of the conference was to establish a mechanism of commu nication amongst people of various persuasions in their opposition to the draft, and to institute a central organ to which concerned people could contribute funds for anti-draft activities and which could then distribute this money to the various anti-draft groups on the basis of demonstrated need.

Participating organizations varied from the long-established AFSC to middle-class student groups such as SDS and Resistance, to black groups such as US, The Freedom Draft Movement, and BRAWFO (Black Resistance Agsint Wars for Oppression), to the militant Chicano groups, The Brown Berets and Barrio Communications,

Each group presented the audience first with its own views regarding the draft, and then with its own current and projected programs of activities against Selective Service and the war. I spoke on behalf of The Resistance and emphasized such topics as manpower procurement and channeling and the relationship of non-cooperation and prison to building a movement based on moral responsibility and awareness, political consciousness and action, and a growing sense of community,

Plans were laid for future conferences to keep constantly assessing the growth and direction of the movement for Draft Resistance.

INSIDE DELANO

Feb, 10th   Frank Landsman

Generally to learn how to organize, specially how to mobilize the Mexican-American community, five of us from The L.A. Resistance this month journeyed to Delano to meet with Cesar Chavez, leader of the National Farm Workers.

In his home, Cesar shared his personal support (He would like to see his son involved.) for the Resistance -- What it means in Delano and what it could mean in the outer community. Presently, fearing conflicts which might split the Union Cesar's approach among the workers is a quiet one -- gently educating through the Union paper and weekly discussions.

Cesar, himself taught by an Anglo, suggested the outsider could enter and be accepted in the Mexican-American community. There, he mentioned, the very "machismo-complex," the ideal of masculinity native to the Mexican which sends him to war, once turned, would bring to The Resistance some of its strongest and most dedicated brothers. Then relating from his ten years inside AFL-CIO meetings before beginning the Delano strike, Cesar repeatedly returned to what he saw as a first necessity --- little could happen until days of demonstrations became a constant way of life.

At the end of the day we left Delano with more awareness of organizing, but also with the spirit of the man and the people. Walking the land the Union has recently purchased (with members of the San Francisco Resistance) talking of common hopes and failures --we stood before a row of green saplings, each tended and cared for by a family...wondering in what land, how grows this dream of ours.

VIEWS (continued)

WOMEN'S RESISTANCE

THE WOMEN'S RESISTANCE

There is a growing feeling that silence today constitutes complicity with the criminal acts of our country in Vietnam. All the public protests we women have engaged in in the past seem not to have broken the silence as far as any effective action against the U.S. war machine. Therefore many believe protest must be stepped up to resistance.

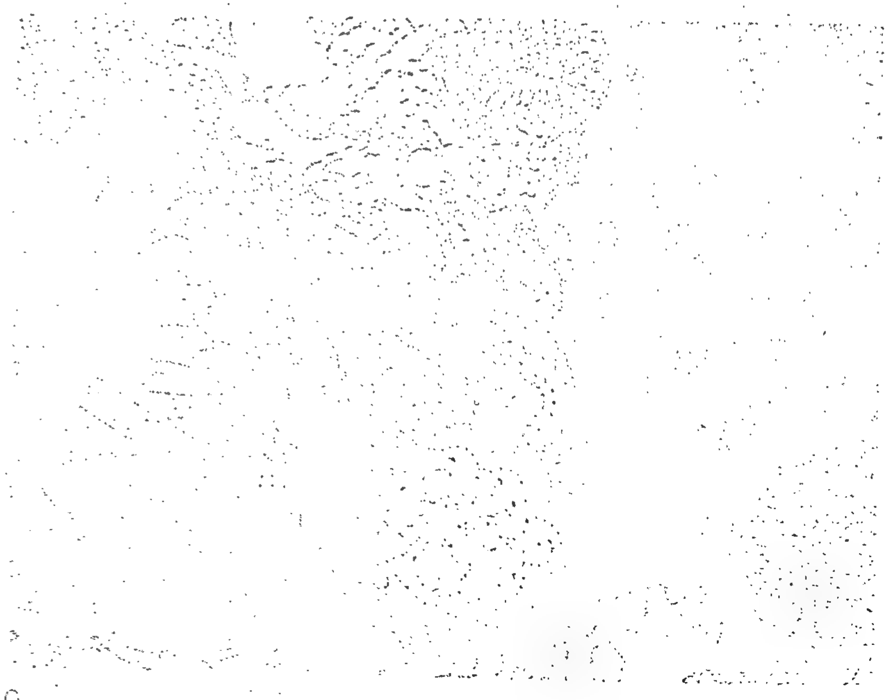
The Fellowship for Social Justice of the First Unitarian Church has endorsed a pilot project -- The Women's Resistance. The immediate goal of The Women's Resistance is a minimum of fifty women willing and able to practise civil disobedience by sitting down in front of the Los Angeles Induction Center during a demonstration.

This type of civil disobedience directed against the drafting of our sons to kill and be killed in Vietnam is a natural for women who have reached the age where they no longer have to return home to feed small children or are entirely dependent on a weekly paycheck. By putting their bodies in much the same jeopardy as the young men who are resisting the draft they are declaring -in a concrete way- their support of these draft resisters. But unlike these courageous men they cannot be labelled cowards by the super-patriot. Instead of preparing breakfast as usual after reading of another escalation of our barbaric war, this act of civil disobedience can help restore some of our self-respect by openly dissociating ourselves from these aggressive acts of our country.

As co-chairman of the Peace Committee of the Fellowship for Social Justice and as one who has practised this type of civil disobedience, I would like to talk to any group of individual interested in joining The Women's Resistance.

The details of this action have yet to be planned, and the date has yet to be set. Please contact me if you are interested, so that you may attend the next meeting.

Betty Rottger
Phone Nos.-Home: WE. 3-1842
Office: NO. 2-1329



Best possible image.

IN BRIEF

In one or another part of country, daily, members of The Resista are refusing induction - many a speeded up induction order as a r sult of turning in their draft cards October 16. Indictments are b handed down, sentences passed:

January 3rd	Alan Haifley, in Denver, went on trial for willful non-possession of a draft card.
January 10th	Howard Marston, Jr. reported for induction. His father was going to refuse for him, but the Army cancelled his induction on that day.
January 15	Frank Shor refused induction in Minneapolis
January 17th	David Bolduc of L.A. Resistance refused induc tion. David Harris refused in Oakland, and Peter St Clair and Lennie Brodie in N.Y.
January 19	Dan Fallon of CADRE (Chicago) went on trial for refusal of induction Jack Peet, of Walnut Creek, Cal was arrainged for burning his draft card.
January 22	Dave Pence refused induction in Minneapolis
January 23rd	Clifford Schembrie of Walnut Creek was arrainged for refusal of induction
January 24th	Dave Gutknecht refused induction in Minneapolis
January 29th	Brad Littlefield of Tucson Resistance was arraigned for burning his draft card.
January 31st	Davis Harris, of Palo Alto Resistance, was indi ted for refusing to submit to induction - just tw weeks after his induction was scheduled.
February 6th	Fred Avila of CADRE was sentenced for refusal of induction.
February 14th	Timothy English, Jeff Browning and Mark Riley of Palo Alto Resistance all refused induction
February 20th	Neil Brown, Jr. of L.A. refused induction.

REMEMBER MARC 5

By now almost all of the L.A. Resisters who returned their cards on December 4th have been contacted by the F.B.I. The Feds moved much quicker after the 4th. They were still contacting some of the 16th non-cooperators when December 4th came around. Yet within three days, the three resisters who made statements during the December 4th ceremony were all contacted.

THE RESISTANCE HAS A NEW OFFICE. As many of you know, we were evicted from our old quarters because of "increased traffic to our suite" (we must be growing!). Interesting, that the FBI also paid a visit to our landlord to let him know we were an "illegal" group. The eviction turned out to be a mixed blessing. Not only do we have more commodious quarters - and more congenial ones - but we are only one block from the Westwood draft boards. To add to our delight, we share our ivy-covered courtyard with the Betsy Ross Bookstore, NSA, The Loft, and several artist studios.

New address: 1355 Westwood Blvd, Room 201
Phones are the same: 473-6410, 879-9440

Among our new projects is contacting every man who refuses induction in L.A. and all those indicted for refusal of induction. We will offer our help and support and the confort of our numbers.

Campus organizing is being intensified. If you have any ideas, or want to help set up a campus group, or know someone who wants to become a campus draft counselor, please call us.

Marv Davidov, (Rev) Louis Vitale and Darryl Skrabak are forming a prison committee - to establish a fund and program for those going in and those being released from prison. We hope to create an anti-GI Bill, a support fund for families, and a parole program to help non-cooperators.

Marv Davidov represents the Mississippi Cooperatives created in 1965 by former SNCC people, including 200 former tenant farmers in the production of the "Crafts of Freedom": - suede handbags, brown dolls, toy stuffed animals, etc.
Fifteen cooperatives exist, owned and operated by poor people, thus manifesting an attack on the culture of poverty.
Marv seeks friends to sponsor home showings of the Crafts.
Brochures are available in the Resistance Office, or Marv can be reached at 934 Sweetzer, L.A. 69, 654-0386, til 11 A.M. daily.

3/5/68
Bulk

PLEASE LET ME INTRODUCE MYSELF: My name is Christian Hayden, I am nineteen years old, and I am a non-cooperator. A non-cooperator is a man who refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Selective Service System to impress men for duty in a violent, destructive organization--the military. As a non-cooperator, I feel that no government, be it American or Russian or any other, has the right to tell their people what cause they must die for. Each man's life is his own, and only he can decide if his conscience will allow him to act violently against other human beings, or participate in a military machine programmed for sowing death. My conscience recoils at the thought of killing another person, or helping someone else kill him. This is why I am refusing induction into the armed forces.

I don't believe that I'm a coward. I have been in situations where my physical safety has been threatened, and in each case I found that a non-violent attitude and approach on my part was the best course of action that I could follow. On the other hand, I have also seen people use violent methods to settle disagreements; the only result being bloodied heads and bodies, and large amounts of voiced and unvoiced hatred. From my experiences in living with people, I can only conclude that non-violence is the best way a man can settle his differences with other human beings.

I am so tired of the death and destruction that nations are perpetrating upon one another, and I have come to believe that this insanity will stop only when the young men who are used as its unwilling instruments will refuse to participate in it any longer. And that is why I am here this morning: to show that a young man can, with honor and dignity, refuse to force anguish and suffering upon his fellow man.

Christian Hayden

WARS WILL CEASE WHEN MEN REFUSE TO FIGHT

I have been ordered to report for induction today, March 5, 1968.

Last October I mailed my draft cards to my local board with a letter explaining that war and exploitation can only be brought to an end by each individual refusing to participate in furthering them.

The escalating war in Vietnam is the most tragic current example of the failure of force to improve man's life. All force can do is terrorize, humiliate, and destroy.

Today we can make a choice for peace or a choice for war. Our power is in our example.

I am refusing to comply with my order to report for induction, I will not flee; I am ready to face the legal consequences of my choice.

I choose respect for life and freedom of conscience.

What will you choose?

We will be standing here all day;
You are invited to come out and talk with us or to join our vigil.

In Brotherhood

VIET-NAM VETERANS SPEAK OUT

We are veterans of the Viet-Nam war. We believe that this "conflict" in which our country is now engaged in Viet-Nam is wrong, unjustifiable and contrary to the principle of self-determination on which this nation was founded. We believe that the activities and objectives of our forces in Viet-Nam are directly contrary to the best interests of the Vietnamese people and of the people of the United States. We believe that our policy in Viet-Nam supports tyranny and denies democracy. We believe this because of our experiences in Viet-Nam. We know, because we have been there, that the American public has not been told the truth about the war or about Viet-Nam.

We know:

- that Viet-Nam is one country—historically, culturally and as specified in the Geneva Accords of 1954.
- that this conflict is basically a civil war.
- that the government in Saigon, despite the recent "election", is a military dictatorship — supported by a small feudal aristocracy, the ARVN (Saigon) officer corps and half a million American troops.
- that the majority of the people we are fighting in south Viet-Nam are south Vietnamese.
- that the basic problem in Viet-Nam is not military—but social, economic and political; not American — but Vietnamese. There is no military "solution." There is no "American" solution.

We believe that if the American people realized this they would join the dissent of the millions of Americans already against this war.

We believe that true support for our buddies still in Viet-Nam is to demand that they be brought home (through whatever negotiation is necessary) before anyone else dies in a war the American people did not vote for and do not want.

Sgt. Alfred L. Ackerley, USMC
Sgt. Albert B. Adams Jr., USA Special Forces
A/1C Samuel J. Albury Jr., USAF
Sp/4 Robert F. Barnes, USA
Col. Joseph J. Barr, USMC
M.U.2 Bernard Bartz, USN
Capt. Arthur S. Blank Jr., M.D., USA
Sp/5 Philip E. Beck, USA
L/Cpl. G. James Boggio, USMC
Sp/4 Allen D. Brandon, USA
Sp/5 David C. G. Braum, USA
1/Lt N. Daniel Burdekin, USA
L/Cpl. Carl Joseph Campbell, USMC
Sp/5 Daniel E. Claghorn, USA
Sp/4 Peter J. Coe, USA
1/Lt Peter G. Conrad, USMC
SM George Cross, USN
Sp/4 Jan B. Crumb, USA
Sp/4 Marshall D'Arcy, USA
A/2C Richard J. Davis, USAF
Sp/4 Dennis M. DeMello, USA
YN3 Mark E. Donnelly, USN
M/Sgt. Donald W. Duncan,
GMG2 G. Newell Eisele, USN
USA Special Forces
1/Lt Carl Fogelberg, USMC
Sp/4 Steven M. Fox, USA
Sp/5 Neil Friedman, USA
Sp/4 Christian K. v. Grammitc USA
Sp/4 Stephen Greene, USA
Sp/4 Samuel M. Grupper, USA
Cpl. William D. Hamilton, USMC
Sp/4 Norman J. Harrds Jr., USA
Sp/4 Jonathan Horwitz, USA
Lt/JG Richard M.Howland,USNR
Pfc. Dalton C. James Jr., USA
Pfc. F. J. Johnson, USMC
YN2 Stephen J. Kessler, USN
Sp/4 Anthony Liotta, USA
Sp/4 James Mackenzie, USA
Sp/5 Dink McCarter, USA
Sgt. Michael Mutnick USMC
Pfc. James N. Oss, USA
S/Sgt. Richard Parker, USMC
Ph/3 Sheldon Ramsdell, USN
Sp/4 John M. Regan, USA
Pfc. Joseph Renard, USA
Sp/4 Richard N. Reynolds, USA
Sgt. Francis R. Rocks, USA
Sp/4 Carl D. Rogers, USA
J03 Joseph M. Ryan, USN
Sp/4 Stanley J. Scholl, USA
Sp/5 Jeffrey J. Sharlet, USA
Cpl. Lanny R. Sievers, USMC
SM2 Dennis W. Sinclair, USN
Sp/5 Edward Walter Smith,USA
Sp/4 Gerald M. Sutliff, USA
Sp/4 Thomas V. Viscuso, USA
1/Lt Carl W. Walker, USMC
Pfc. Joseph Washington, USA
Sp/5 Donald Weiss, USA
A/1C Robert Wilkinson, USAF
Sp/4 Chuck Williams, USA
Sp/4 Jack E. Wilson, USA
Pfc. William F. Wilt, USA
A/2C James A. Zaleski, USAF

Permission granted for publication.

Please clip and send to Viet-Nam Veterans Against the War. Box 719, Times Square Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10036
Jan Crumb—Co-ordinator

☐ I enclose $______ to help pay for this and future ads.

☐ I am interested in your work. Please keep me posted.

☐ I am a Viet-Nam Veteran. Please add my signature to your statement for future publication.

NAME______________________________
ADDRESS______________________________

THE RESISTANCE

Ω

Today Vietnamese men, women and children will die. They will die at the end of an American soldier's bayonet, they will burn to death from the napalm dropped from American planes. These executions are performed daily by ordinary American guys, most of whom are NOT in Vietnam by choice. They were drafted. Our government ordered them there.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT THESE CRIMES???

Is it enough to sign a petition, continue working toward our degree and living a "normal" and "happy" life? Every American who feels strongly about the Vietnamese War must ask himself these questions.

The number of young Americans who oppose this war and wish no part of it increases daily. But for men of draft age the alternatives to conscription are few. Those who are aware of these alternatives and are able to take advantage of them are almost exclusively of an economically and educationally privileged white minority. For those who are not in this privileged position the only other alternative is jail. Those guys most conscious of the tragic effects of the draft and the war are the most vocal opponents, yet they accept deferments, fake their way out or leave the country. These actions can have little effect on the draft, the war or the consciousness of this country.

THE RESISTANCE is a group of men who feel they can no longer passively accept their deferments and let others be forced to go in their place. We REFUSE to cooperate with the draft and urge all other American men to join us. We are convinced that there are enough men seriously opposed to the war that a significant political effect can result if we stand up TOGETHER and refuse to cooperate with the system that perpetrates murder in our name. We believe that only by doing so will we be in a position to speak to young Americans who are faced with the draft. We would like every American man to realize that he must make a moral choice as to whether he will allow himself to be used to commit war crimes.

Over three thousand young men from around the country have already publicly informed the government on October 16 and December 4 that they refuse all cooperation with the draft. On April 3, the next national RESISTANCE date, we will again clearly challenge the government's "right" to use any American lives for its war against the Vietnamese people. Our challenge will continue, and we will openly violate the Selective Service laws until the government is forced to deal with our collective protest.

Anyone of us singled out for arrest can be assured that we will stand together with him. For example, we have filed confessions with the federal attorney declaring that we ALSO have violated the Selective Service Act. In addition, men and women in all walks of life, who are ineligible for the draft, will confess their complicity with our act and demand to be tried with us. We are confident that upon our example every young man in America will realize that HE too must decide whether to resist or acquiesce to the draft and the war. Many will resist.

The price of our refusal--which we are prepared to pay--will more than likely be a jail sentence. But compared to the price that Vietnamese people pay daily for refusing to "cooperate" with the American government--and the price that over 100,000 American men involuntarily conscripted into the Armed Forces have already paid--our price is small indeed!

For Information: THE RESISTANCE
1355 Westwood Blvd. Rm. 201
Los Angeles, Calif. 90024

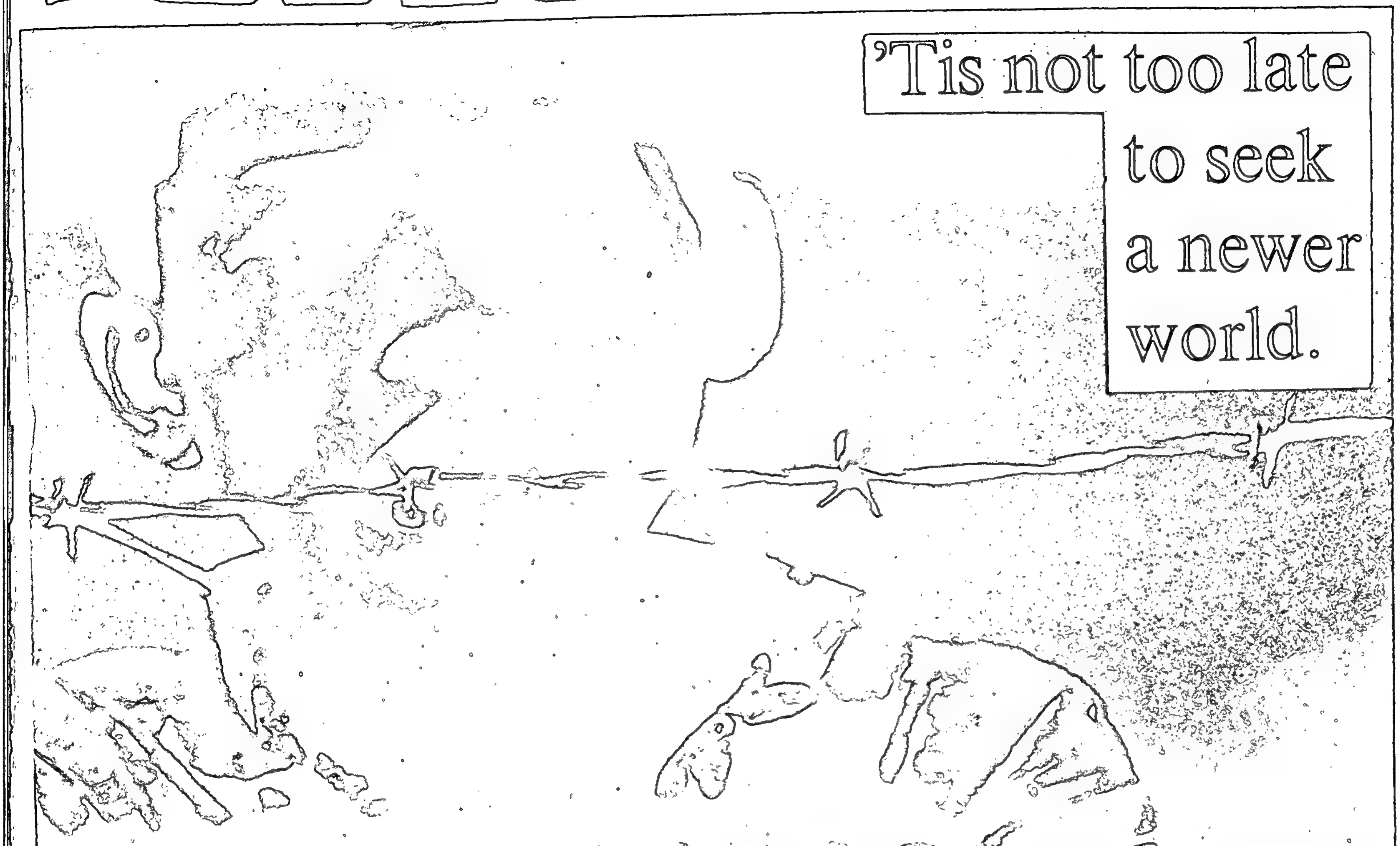
Call: 473-6410 or
879-9440

Best possible image.

Special Agents, FBI

The following are xerox copies of documents which were distributed at the demonstration on April 3, 1968, as previously mentioned herein:

APRIL 3RD


'Tis not too late
to seek
a newer
world.

THE RESISTANCE

30

On April 3, The Resistance will grow. Young men across the country will return their draft cards to the government, expressing their refusal to support the American military -- refusing not with words of peace and cries of anger, but with their lives. They know that they could protest loudly against war and oppression -- for the blacks and for oppressed whites -- but they also know that these protests would be ignored. For the government, while not requiring silence, demands that dissent remain inactive. It demands that our opposition to the war must not develop into action which obstructs the progress of the war. The Vietnamese peasants who act in opposition to American war efforts face death. We face only a few years in prison. We must now act to end our collaboration with the war, or tomorrow both our country and the world will reap the bitter fruits of American policies.

If we are honest with ourselves, we will admit that none of us wish to carry draft cards. But we carry them anyway. We carry them out of fear. We carry them because we have been told that it would be "politically ineffective" to return them; we become trapped in our own elaborate rhetoric. Somehow we think that we can end a war fought by the most powerful military establishment in history, without some sacrifice. For some reason we seem to believe that peace will come even while we acquiesce and grant the tools of war legitimacy in our own lives. We seem to think that freedom can come easily, that we must dodge prison terms which could remove us from the struggle. Such thinking is possible only for those who believe that this war is just a tragic mistake which will end, to be followed by peace abroad and at home.

The young people of the Resistance know that war is part of the way America lives. They know too that if there is to be peace it must begin in their own lives, with their refusal to collaborate with those who make war. If we are to be free, and if we are to help liberate our brothers in the ghetto, the army, and the countries America chooses to dominate, we must first remove ourselves from the institutions which seek to divide and silence us all and thus control us. We must begin to practice the values of truth and honesty which we proclaim, and reject in fact the values that we condemn in words. In the face of a dis-integrating nation, we must begin to build the spirit of community, to make 'peace' a living word.

We ask you to take hold of your own life. The dead and the living of Vietnam are calling on you. Our dead American brothers can speak no more, and those who continue fighting will die while we decry the war but continue to pursue our deferments. Those men who have gone to prison for draft refusal are asking that you join them in the struggle. Those of us who no longer have draft cards want you with us. The time grows short and the demands are great.

Will you join us?

NOON: Service of Conscience
(turning in of draft cards)
* San Fernando Valley State College -- Forum
* USC -- University Chapel 817 W. 34th
* UCLA -- Meyerhoff Park

2:30 Celebration of Life
McArthur Park

8:00 Pop Artists for The Resistance
The Cheetah

The Resistance Offices:

1355 Westwood Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90024
473-6410 879-9440

1015 Madison N.
Los Angeles, Calif.
666-1961

30 N. Raymond, Room 201
Pasadena, Calif.
681-8935 (noon - 10p.m.)

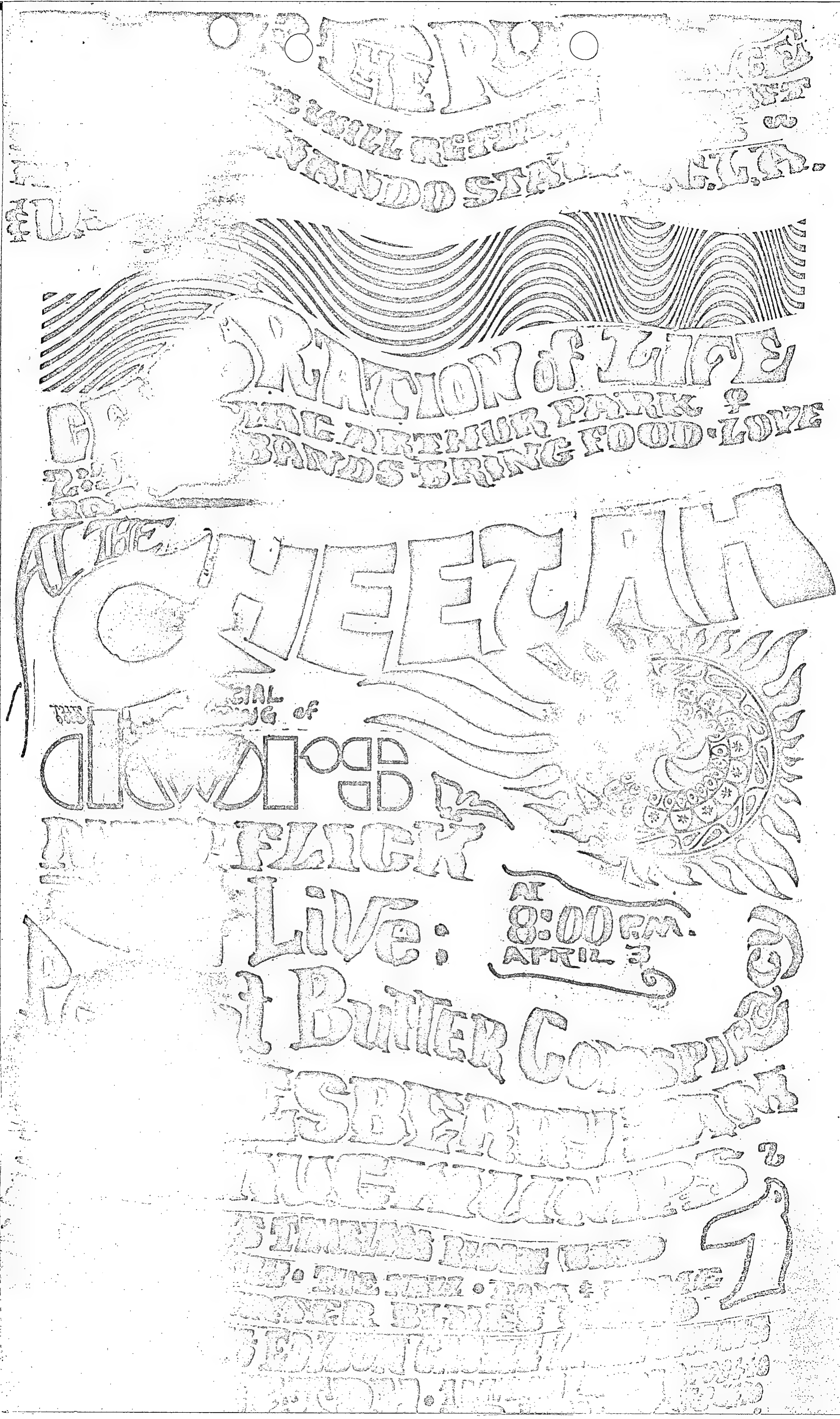
Or Local Contacts:

San Fernando Valley
Roger Hollander
I-Thou School
349-9494 (11 a.m. - 2 p.m.)
345-7951 (nights)

San Diego
Gerry [illegible]
714: 583-4456

San Gabriel Valley
Richard Profumo
693-1473

Irvine
Ken Cowan
714: 494-5286 (nights)


THE
WILL RETURN
NANDO STATE
U.C.L.A.
RATION of LIFE
MAC ARTHUR PARK
BANDS BRING FOOD · LOVE
AT THE
CHEETAH
of
the doors
FLICK
LIVE:
AT 8:00 P.M.
APRIL 3
BUTTER COMPANY
SBERRY

Best possible image.

APPENDIX-INDIVIDUALS

JAMES BERLAND

LA T-6 (6/7/67)

JAMES BERLAND is a functionary of the Youth Section, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

MARVIN DAVIDOV

LA T-7 (11/18/66)

DAVIDOV was present at the New Left School of Los Angeles (NLS) (see appendix) on November 9, 1966, and attended a class on Sino-Soviet Disputes which was conducted by DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP.

DONALD FREED

LA T-5 (9/27/66)

DONALD FREED was listed as a faculty member of the NLS for the summer semester, 1966.

DONALD KALISH

KALISH has been publicly described as the chairman of the Philosophy Department, University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA).

LA T-~~8~~6 (3/4/66)

On March 4, 1966, KALISH was in contact with HERBERT APTHEKER, Director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) (see appendix) in New York City. KALISH indicated he was in agreement with APTHEKER's work in AIMS.

The August 10, 1966, edition of "Tocsin", a biweekly periodical published in Davis, California, and describing itself as an "Anti-Communist intelligence report", on Page 2, states that KALISH was one of the UCLA faculty members who signed a letter directed to Attorney General NICHOLAS KATZENBACH protesting his action requiring the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) (see appendix) to register as a communist front organization.

DAVID LANG

As of January, 1968, LANG was a publicly admitted member of the SDS.

JOSEPH MAIZLISH

LA T-~~6~~7 (1965, 1967)

JOSEPH MAIZLISH was maintained on the mailing list of the Los Angeles ~~Du Bois Clubs (see appendix)~~ DCA in 1965 and 1967.

BETTY ROTTGER

LA T-9 (November, 1967)

As of November, 1967, BETTY ROTTGER was a member of the Echo Park Section, SCDCP.

LYNN SHOEMAKER

LA T-~~10~~4 (10/4/67)

LYNN SHOEMAKER was in attendance at a meeting in Los Angeles on September 27, 1967, sponsored by the ~~SDS.~~ Students for a Democratic Society (see appendix)

FATHER LOUIS VITALE

Father VITALE is a Franciscan Monk assigned to St. Joseph Church, Los Angeles. He has been observed at many anti-Vietnam demonstrations in the Los Angeles area.

REVEREND HARLAN WEITZEL

The Reverend HARLAN WEITZEL is the executive director of the Greater Los Angeles Chapter of Clergymen and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam.

1

APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP of New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 9, 1967, that as of that date, AIMS was located at 20 East 30th Street, New York City.

1

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

A source advised on May 22, 1967, that the premises of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, California, have been utilized for meetings by Communist Party members and sympathizers over a period of years. Speakers and lecturers at the church frequently espouse Communist causes or follow the Communist Party line. Communist front group literature is distributed at the church. The church is used by some Communist Party members for "mass concentration" work.

This same infiltration extends to adjuncts of the church such as the Unitarian Public Forum and the Fellowship for Social Justice, formerly known as the Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice.

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN has been minister of the church since 1948.

Reverend STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN is described in the Fourth Report, Un-American Activities Committee in California, 1948, page 115, as a very active "Communist fronter" and connected with numerous "Communist front organizations and activities."

Membership in the First Unitarian Church does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

APPENDIX

1

APPENDIX

PEACE ACTION COUNCIL

The "People's World", a weekly west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of November 5, 1966, in an article on Page 3, describes the Peace Action Council (PAC) as, "a coordinating agency for peace activists" which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrative actions against the war in Vietnam.

On July 22, 1966, a source reported that the PAC, which has also been known as the Greater Los Angeles Peace Action Council (GLAPAC), was formed during the early summer of 1966, for the express purpose of protesting the war in Vietnam during the National Governors' Conference held in Los Angeles, California, from July 4, to July 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a coordinating group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at later dates.

This source was recontacted on May 10, 1967, and reported that the PAC continues to operate under the same basic concept.

1

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us". At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes", the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

1

APPENDIX

THE NEW LEFT SCHOOL OF LOS ANGELES

In October, 1965, a source advised "The New Left School of Los Angeles" originated in the Education Commission of the Southern California District, Communist Party. DAN BESSIE originated the idea and more or less organized the school. As of October, 1965, approximately 100 persons were enrolled in the school. Source further advised that as of October, 1965, JOHN HAAG appeared to be one of those involved in the inner organization work of the school.

Source further advised as of July, 1965, DAN BESSIE was a member of the Education Commission, Southern California District, Communist Party.

A second source advised in September, 1965, JOHN RICHARD HAAG was present as chairman of a meeting of the Los Angeles Area Council, Du Bois Clubs of America, at 1733 West Temple Street, Los Angeles. At this meeting he stated he was not a member of the Communist Party (CP) because if he joined, his wife, ANNA, who is not a citizen, could be deported. He also stated if he became a member, he would lose effectiveness in the community because many people look up to him as an independent radical. He stated he would join the CP if it were legal, and not under pressure by the Government.

In May, 1965, a third source advised that EDMOND KOVACS, commonly known as Theodore Edwards, had been voted approval by the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers)arty (LAL-SWP) to associate himself with "The New Left School of Los Angeles" as a representative of the Socialist Workers Party.

This source further advised in September, 1965, that EDMOND ANTHONY KOVACS, commonly known as Theodore Edwards, was the organizer of the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP), and alternate member of the National Committee, SWP.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

THE NEW LEFT SCHOOL OF LOS ANGELES

A fourth source advised on May 12, 1966, that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

> The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 24, 1967, a fifth source reported that The New Left School continues to operate at 1853 South Arlington Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and that DAN BESSIE continues to be one of the driving forces in the operation of the school.

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APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CPUSA, National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working-class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, advised that Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

On April 23, 1964, a source advised that the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles, was organized by RUTH GREENBAUM with the assistance of MARVIN TREIGER in February, 1964.

A second source advised on April 17, 1964, that as of April, 1964, RUTH GREENBAUM was a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and that MARVIN TREIGER was chairman of the Youth Commission, SCDCP.

The first source above stated that the Du Bois Club was organized mainly to meet the needs of Marxist-orientated students at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), but that the club eventually hoped to spread its influence into other areas in West Los Angeles.

A third source advised on March 12, 1964, that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Los Angeles, in February, 1964, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, spoke on the CP youth movement and stated that the Du Bois Club was one of two youth groups operating in the Los Angeles area, both groups were Marxist-orientated and that members considered themselves Marxist.

A fourth source advised on March 25, 1965, that since its inception, the activities of the Du Bois Club have been mainly limited to participation in protests against alleged racial discrimination, participation in Marxist classes, participation in conferences which led to the creation of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America in the summer of 1964 and participation in demonstrations protesting U.S. intervention in Viet Nam. This source advised that the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles is now affiliated with the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America and is operating as a chapter of that organization.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX CONTINUED

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF WEST LOS ANGELES

The above source further advised on April 28, 1966, that in February, 1966, the Los Angeles area Du Bois Clubs consolidated into one large city-wide club known as the Los Angeles Du Bois Club. The West Los Angeles Du Bois no longer exists as a separate club but members of the club are now members of the UCLA committee, which is one of several committees formed at the time of consolidation of the Los Angeles area Du Bois Clubs.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
May 22, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. LA 100-70116

Title THE RESISTANCE

Character SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948; SEDITION

Reference Report of SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN dated and captioned as above, at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-338 (Rev. 5-22-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC Los Angeles
DATE: 5/24/68

FROM : SA F. J. Peterson

SUBJECT: The Resistance

In connection with the destruction of channelizing memoranda, the information contained on the serials listed below was incorporated in a report dated 5-24-68. The review for this report was made from serial 1 through serial 204.

In accordance with the above, the following serials are to be destroyed:

Volume	Serials (List by serial or serial scope.)
2	37-41
	58, 68-70, 72
3	86-88, 100-113
4	133-143, 145-148, 151-153, 156, 157, 159
	163-165, 172, 175, 176, 186, 193-198

100-70116-249

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 24 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

No. of copies 4

Approved ____

Destroyed by ____ Date 6-12-68

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/10/68

An anti-draft demonstration was held at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, California, on that portion of the campus known as Meyerhoff Park. This demonstration was sponsored by "The Resistance", a self-proclaimed anti-draft organization. Approximately 900 persons attended the rally.

The demonstration commenced at 12:05 P.M., at which time the Master of Ceremonies, ROBERT DIXON, an El Camino College student, opened the program with a brief address explaining that the purpose of the demonstration was to protest the war in Vietnam and to give young men in the crowd the opportunity to turn in their draft cards as a symbol of their refusal to cooperate in any way with the Selective Service System. At approximately 12:08 P.M. DIXON introduced the first speaker of the scheduled program, RICHARD ASHCRAFT, Assistant Professor of Political Science at UCLA. ASHCRAFT explained that the "Resistance" is an idea and an ideal manifesting itself in a spirit of non-cooperation with the Selective Service System by the overt and public act of turning in draft cards by those young men who in good conscience could not support the war in Vietnam or the United States military establishment in any way.

At approximately 12:18 P.M. the last scheduled speaker of the program, Reverend CHARLES DOAK, University Religious Conference, was introduced by DIXON. DOAK spoke from a prepared text regarding the role of conscience in forming one's final judgments regarding the war in Vietnam and the methods to oppose same if one's conclusion was that this war was indeed immoral.

At the conclusion of Reverend DOAK's short address at approximately 12:20 P.M., ROBERT DIXON announced that several members of the "Resistance" would pass among the crowd in order to collect any monetary donations to support the cause of the "Resistance". Approximately five or six men and women passed among the assemblage collecting whatever donation of a monetary nature that was offered. Among those taking up this collection,

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On 4/3/68 at Westwood, California File # Los Angeles 25-80575
Los Angeles 100-70116-215

by SAs JAMES R. PACE
WILLIAM J. REHDER/dac Date dictated 4/5/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(which collection lasted during the course of the entire rally), were DONALD FREED, an instructor at UCLA, and DONALD KALISH, Professor of Philosophy at UCLA.

At approximately 12:23 P.M. DIXON introduced Miss REGGIE ALBRITTON (phonetic) who promptly and curtly announced that if anyone in the crowd wished to exhibit their non-cooperation with the draft, they could now turn in their draft cards or induction notices to her and twelve other young ladies who stood in a line and were to pass the collected cards and notices from hand to hand until the last of the 13 young ladies placed the cards or notices in a small wicker basket decorated with flowers. This procedure was followed during the course of the turn in activity.

Ten men in all stepped forward to turn in what they alleged were their draft cards. Each of these men made short addresses to the crowd giving their reasons for their actions. Some of these men introduced themselves and some did not. Among those who had introduced themselves were ARTHUR ZAK (phonetic), a UCLA student, BRUCE GAYLE (phonetic), MIKE SCHWARTZ, "Resistance" member and former UCLA student. Father LOUIS VITALE, BARRY JAFFE, a UCLA student, and DENNIS CATTELL (phonetic). CATTELL announced to the crowd that he was tearing his draft card and placing it in a bottle; but this activity was not observed by either Agent. During the course of this "turn in" activity, a young man who introduced himself as ED BROWN announced to the crowd that he was to reach his 18th birthday on Sunday, April 7, 1968, and that he had no intention to register for Selective Service. This individual was described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	18 years old
Height	6'
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Blond, worn very long in hippie style

Also observed among those at this rally were the following individuals:

JOSEPH MAIZLISH
SHERNA GLUCK
KAREN DELLENBACH
JERRY PALMER
CHRISTIAN HAYDEN
LANCE DAVIS
MARVIN GLUCK

The rally was terminated at approximately 12:47 P.M. with DIXON's announcement of a motorcade which would form in front of the UCLA Student Union Building at approximately 1:30 P.M. which motorcade was to procede to MacArthur Park, Sixth and Alvarado Streets, Los Angeles, California, where the "Celebration of Life" rally (a continuation of the "Resistance" anti-draft activities) would be held. This rally was to be the place where the demonstrators from the University of Southern California (USC) and San Fernando Valley State College were to congregate after their respective campus rallies.

Coverage of these rallies by the news media including the Los Angeles television affiliates of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) and the Columbia Broadcasting Company (CBS).

At approximately 1:47 P.M. a total of 11 vehicles were observed proceeding east on Wilshire Avenue in motorcade fashion toward MacArthur Park bearing signs reading "Resist" and "End the War in Vietnam".

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 6/14/68

Transmit the following in PALIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE DEFERRED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (14-2965)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70116) (P)

THE RESISTANCE; SSA, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT; SEDITION.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED THAT THROWAWAY BEING DISTRIBUTED IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA AREA BY THE RESISTANCE HEADED QUOTE MAKE COMMENCEMENT MEANINGFUL UNQUOTE WHICH ADVOCATES SHOWING OF OPPOSITION TO VIETNAM WAR BY REFUSING TO STAND DURING PLAYING OF NATIONAL ANTHEM AND DURING OTHER PARTS OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES (UCLA) GRADUATION CEREMONY TODAY.

SGT. ROBERTA B. DORAN, CAMPUS POLICE, UCLA, AN ESTABLISHED SOURCE, ADVISED UCLA COMMENCEMENT HELD TODAY ON UCLA CAMPUS FROM ELEVEN AM TO ONE TWENTY PM AT WHICH APPROXIMATELY FIVE THOUSAND STUDENTS WERE GRADUATED. OF THESE, ABOUT ONE THOUSAND WORE ARMBAND CONTAINING QUOTE PEACE SYMBOL UNQUOTE; HOWEVER, ENTIRE CEREMONY WAS ORDERLY AND NOT MORE THAN ONE DOZEN STUDENTS WERE NOTED TO REMAIN SEATED DURING PORTIONS OF THE CEREMONY. NO INCIDENTS AND NO ARRESTS.

QUOTE THE RESISTANCE UNQUOTE IS SELF DESCRIBED IN ITS LITERATURE AS QUOTE ---A GROUP OF YOUNG MEN DETERMINED TO

FJP
(1)

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

SEARCHED ___
INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___
FILED ___

Approved: ______ Special Agent in Charge

Sent 10 39/p M Per ______

#19

100-70116-248

ACT. ANYONE AND EVERYONE CAN JOIN. ---RESISTANCE IS ACTIVE AND OFFENSIVE, NOT PASSIVE AND DEFENSIVE. WE WILL PROVOKE CONTINUED CONFRONTATIONS WITH THIS WAR GOVERNMENT. THEY'RE IN AN INSOLUBLE DILEMMA: THEY CAN PROSECUTE AND IMPRISON US WHICH WILL BRING NEW WAVES OF PROTEST AND DISSENT OF UNSURPASSED INTENSITY, OR THEY CAN SET US FREE, WHICH WILL GENERATE IMPETUS FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE MOVEMENT. EITHER WAY, WE WILL GAIN GROUND AND SUPPORT AND NEW MEMBERS. UNQUOTE.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES COGNIZANT. LHM FOLLOWS.

SAC, BOSTON (14-133) June 14, 1968

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70116) (P)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

THE RESISTANCE
SSA, 1948; SEDITION
OO:New York

As the result of information received from [redacted] FOIA(b)(7) - (D) [redacted] contact with American Airlines Supervisor F.V.ORIGEL, Air Freight Terminal, Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, California (protect - by request), on June 10, 1968, determined a shipment of "Resistance" newspapers was received at this Terminal from The Resistance, 27 Stanhope Street, Boston, Massachusetts, for delivery to the local "Resistance" office.

For information and any action deemed necessary, one copy each of this newspaper and of the airbill covering this shipment are enclosed herewith for the Boston and New York Divisions.

No further dissemination is being made by Los Angeles with regard to this paper which, as stated therein, is published at Boston and is dated June 1, 1968.

2 - Boston (Enc.2) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc.2) (14-382) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles
    (1 - 25-79658) (ANTI-DRAFT DEMONSTRATIONS AND ACTIVITIES)

FJP/fjp
(6)

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100-70116-249

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001-Bos-755 3464
LETTERS SIGNIFY AIRPORT OF ORIGIN

IMPORTANT: Carrier will complete all items below bold line EXCEPT SHIPPER'S C.O.D. Weights and classifications are subject to correction.

FROM: SHIPPER: The Resistance
STREET ADDRESS: 27 Stanhope St
CITY: Boston STATE: Mass. ZIP CODE: 02116
BY: SHIPPER OR SHIPPER'S AGENT: Christopher [illegible] SHIPPER'S NUMBER:

H
4/3

TO: CONSIGNEE: L. A. Resistance
STREET ADDRESS: 1355 Westwood Ave
CITY: Los Angeles STATE: Calif ZIP CODE:
DESTINATION AIRPORT CODE: LAX
CONSIGNEE'S NUMBER:

RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION EXCEPT AS NOTED ON REVERSE SIDE:
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							EXCESS VALUE TRANSPORTATION CHARGE	
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SHIPPER'S C.O.D. ▶

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C. O. D. FEE
OTHER
TOTAL CHARGES $ $

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EXECUTED BY AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC. (AGENT'S SIGNATURE)
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TIME [illegible] A.M. P.M.

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5. DELIVERY RECEIPT

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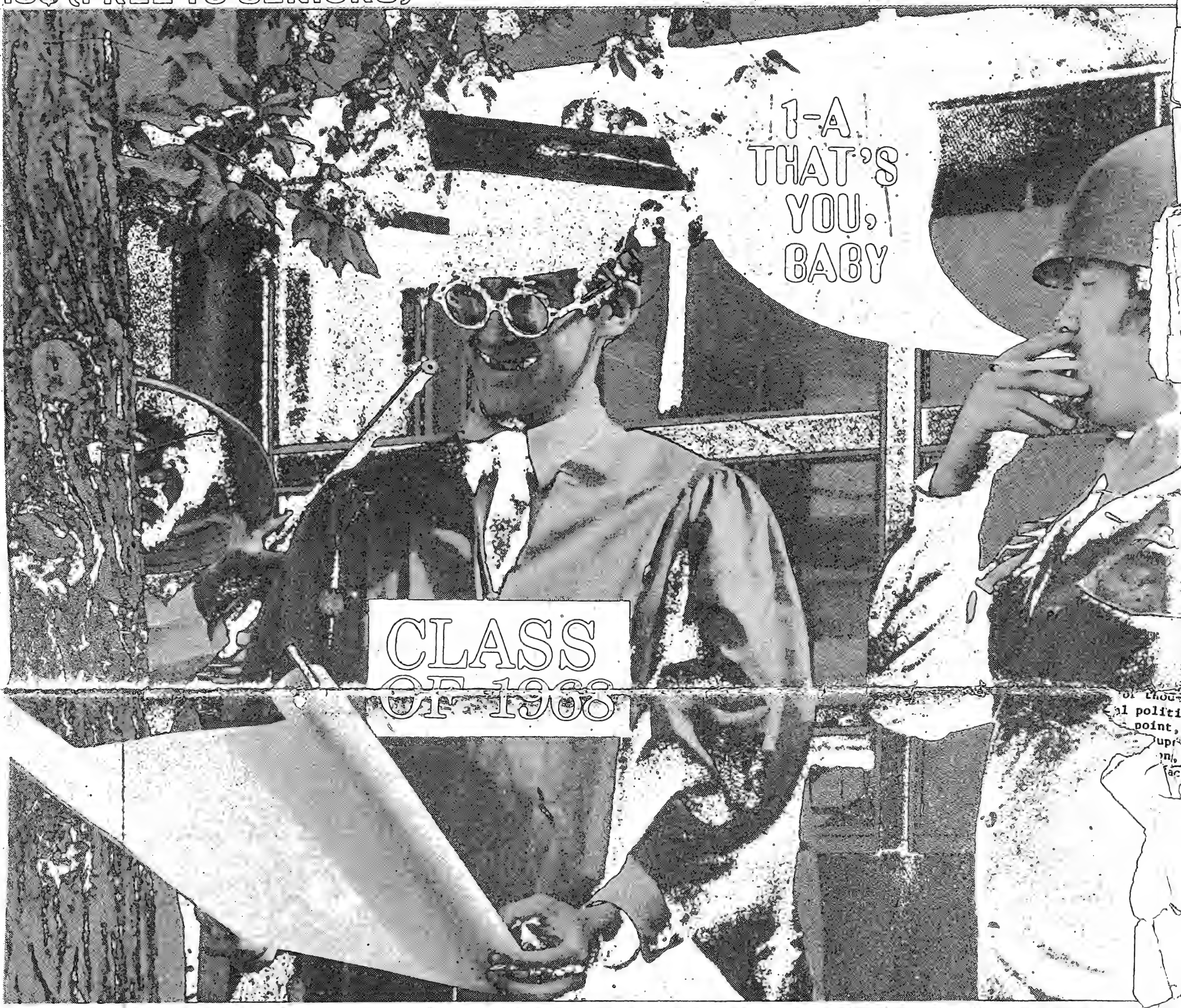
1-A THAT'S YOU, BABY
CLASS OF 1968

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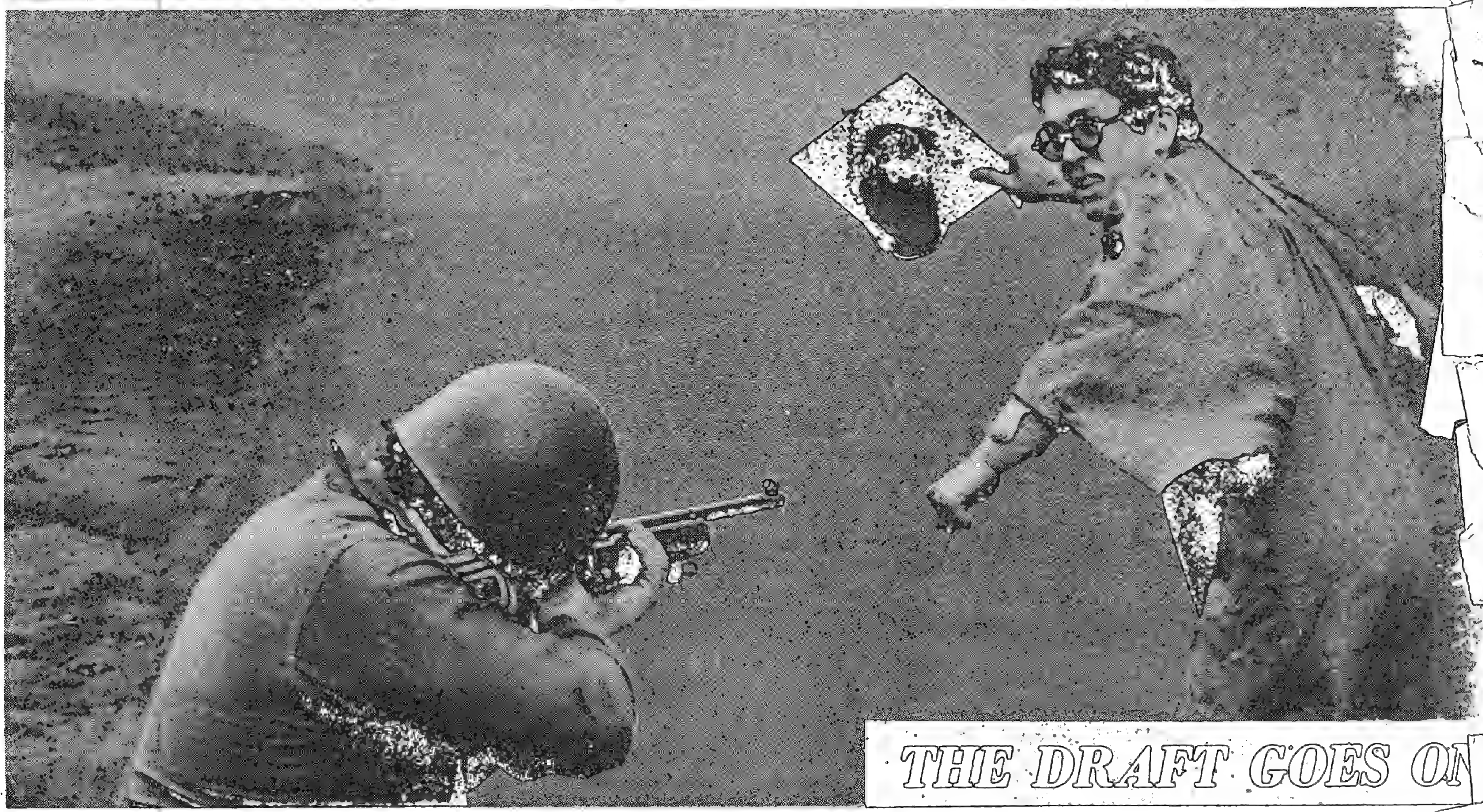

THE DRAFT GOES ON

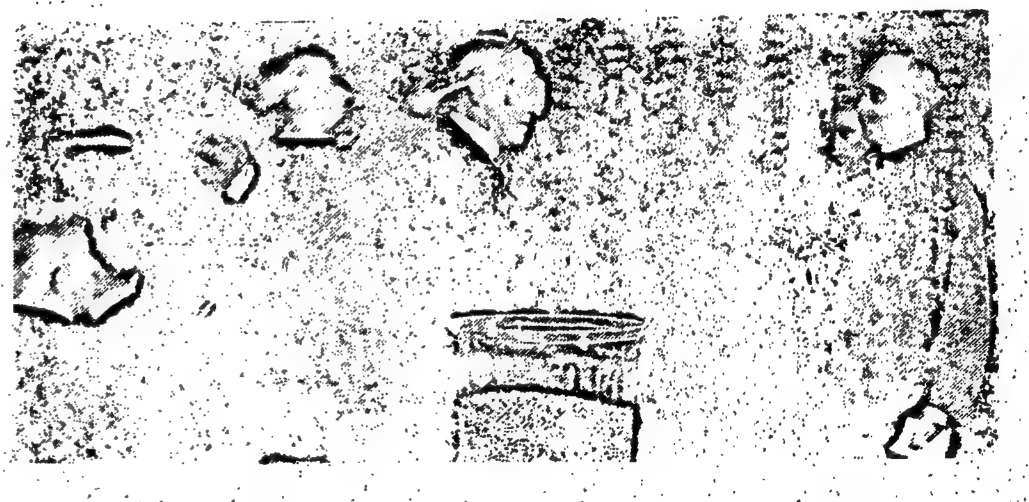
THE ORIGINS OF RESISTANCE...

By ALEX JACK

Pricr to the Vietnam war and during most of it, draft resistance was viewed by the public, academia, and the religious community as subversive or eccentric. Except for small pacifist organizations such as the War Resister's League, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Peacemakers, and the Committee for Non-Violent Action, which grew out of individual non-cooperation during World War I or II or the Cold War, draft resisters had no community of support.

With increasing military involvement in Vietnam, however, the contradictions between American democratic theory and practice became more manifest to large numbers of people. In Dec. 1961, David Mitchell, a student at Brown, wrote a letter disaffiliating himself from the Selective Service System in protest of Pres. Kennedy's continued support of the repressive Diem regime. For six years, he waged a court battle, trying to raise the Nuremberg precedents as a defense. Although ultimately convicted and imprisoned, Mitchell introduced many Americans, especially his draft-age peers, to principled acts of conscience and the extent of their own complicity in the war effort.

For several years, Mitchell's act and a few others like it remained relatively isolated testimonies of moral witness. In late 1965, David Miller of the Catholic Worker movement dramatically resurrected the issue by publicly setting aflame his draft card in lieu of a speech during an antiwar demonstration at Whitehall Induction Center in New York City. In the wake of publicity surrounding this event, five other New Yorkers burned their cards shortly afterwards in solidarity with Miller, provoking Congress to rush through a special law against the wilfull destruction of draft cards.



President Woodrow Wilson blindly begins the World War I dratt lottery in 1917.

The spring of 1966 saw new burnings in defiance of the new law. In South Boston five men, including John Phillips and David O'Brien, destroyed their cards on the Court House steps. O'Brien's initial conviction was subsequently reversed by a Federal District Court on the grounds that it constituted symbolic freedom of speech. Rearrested for non-possession of his card, O'Brien is presently free pending an upcoming Supreme Court ruling.

On campuses, the proliferation of teach-in's, pickets, and fasts against the war continued into the summer. The voice of conscience grew louder when three G.I.'s at Fort Hood were arrested by military authorities after announcing their intention not to serve in Vietnam and for participating in antiwar activities.

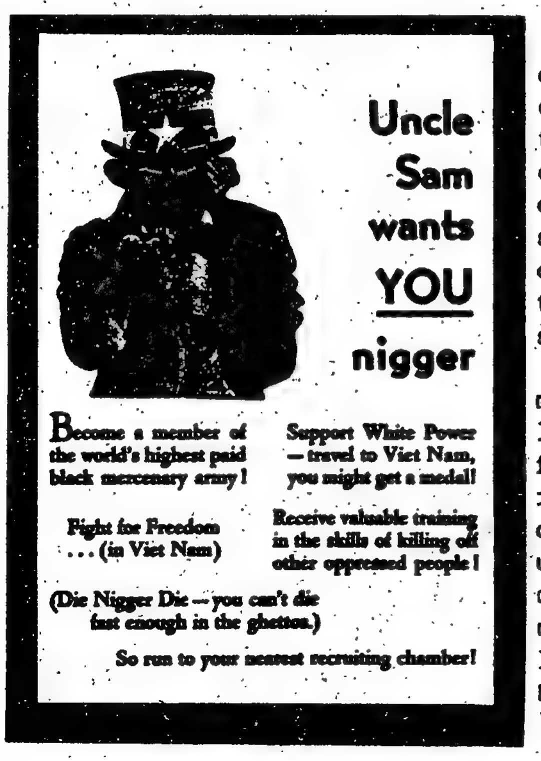
The first attempt to organize collective non-cooperation to the draft came in the fall of 1966 when WRL, CNVA, Peacemakers, and the Catholic Worker called a conference in New York. From this meeting and another in Chicago shortly thereafter emerged a national non-cooperator's petition signed by several dozen youths pledging unconditional resistance or non-registration.

On campuses at this time, the teach-in's had given way to disrupting Selective Service testing examinations. At several schools, including Harvard, Stanford, Oberlin, and Michigan, individual non-cooperators tried to organize direct confrontations with the draft system as a whole, but met with indifference or hostility. Ultimately the rigor of moral absolutism gave way to the flexibility of political effectiveness, and the first resistance organizers resorted to a conditional pledge.

At Cornell, a group of non-cooperators sent out a call for young men to repudiate their ties with the draft at the Spring Mobilization for Peace on condition that 500 others did likewise. By the time of the rally, however, only about 100 had committed themselves. Nevertheless, most of them, plus about 75 others, including Gary Rader, a uniformed Green Beret, destroyed their draft certificates in New York's Central Park on April 15.

As the FBI investigated this first act of mass disobedience to conscription, the organizers grew worried and destroyed the list of participants. Thus little, if any, follow-up effort was made and many resisters did not inform their local boards of their actions.

The impact of the Central Park happening in context of a half million people marching against the war, however, was not lost on college campuses. Groups like SDS redoubled their efforts to circulate "We Won't Go" petitions. Though most of the signers were deferred students who would never even face induction, large numbers of young men began to think seriously in terms of radical politics and personal sacrifice.



Uncle Sam wants YOU nigger
Become a member of the world's highest paid black mercenary army!
Support White Power — travel to Viet Nam, you might get a medal!
Fight for Freedom . . . (in Viet Nam)
Receive valuable training in the skills of killing off other oppressed people!
(Die Nigger Die — you can't die fast enough in the ghetto.)
So run to your nearest recruiting chamber!

During the summer of 1967, anti-draft groups sprang up in most metropolitan cities, often under the umbrella of Vietnam Summer. Like the Boston Draft Resistance Group, one of the first and best counseling organizations, the anti-draft centers provided information about immigration to Canada; offered legal, medical, and psychiatric contacts; compiled techniques of faking ailments and forstalling the induction process.

Insofar as they were political, these groups reflected the SDS philosophy that non-cooperation was a politically irrevelant act of personal martyrdom. Rather than risk "rotting in jail" for several years, according to this view, organizers should keep their deferments and work to raise the political consciousness of students and workers, the base of the future revolution. When translated into political action, this meant disrupting at pre-induction physicals in order to obtain I-Y "political" deferments. On a short term basis, draft information centers met the pragmatic needs of most ex-students and non-students that traditional draft counseling services, like the Friends, did and could not serve.

To a part of the peace movement, draft counseling, whether legal or illegal, did not go far enough, nor offer any political strategy to end the war or conscription. With a fraudulent election campaign going on in South Vietnam, continued negotiation hoaxes by President Johnson, and the well-publicized trial of Capt. Howard Levy for

(continued on page 3)

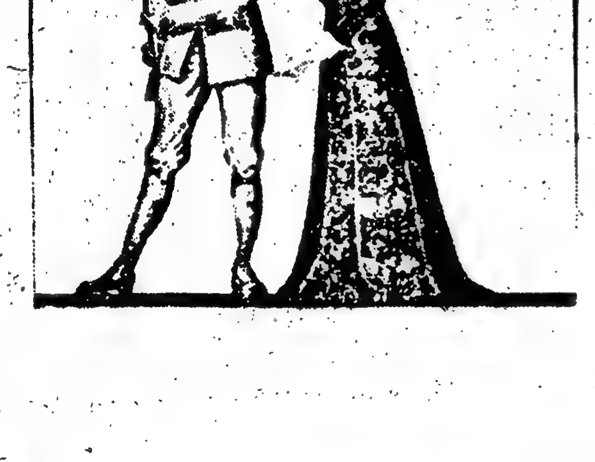
king backward

THE BLOODY HISTORY OF THE DRAFT

Since the Pharoahs first forced young men to build the pyramids, monarchs, potentates, presidents, and other aging public officials have lauded conscription as essential to the provincial, national or heavenly interest.

In America, the draft immigrated to the colonies in the 17th century with the first pilgrims fleeing militarism and suppression of conscience in the Motherland. Of the original 13 states, nine authorized drafting of men into the state militia (for three months) to fight Indians and impressment into the English Navy. Soon after the Revolutionary War, fought primarily by volunteers, Secretary of War Henry Knox unsuccessfully lobbied for adoption of universal military service.

Meanwhile in France, Napolean rose to power and, with the first national conscript army of modern times, embarked on a series of foreign conquests. Mindful of the subversion of French democracy, the American public repudiated Pres. Madison's call for the "classing and discipling" of state militia.



Daniel Webster, one of the most vigorous opponents of the draft, branded conscription "an exercise of perverse ingenuity to extract slavery from the substance of a free government." At Hartford, Conn., a threat by New England to secede from the Union over the draft issue evaporated only with the Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812.

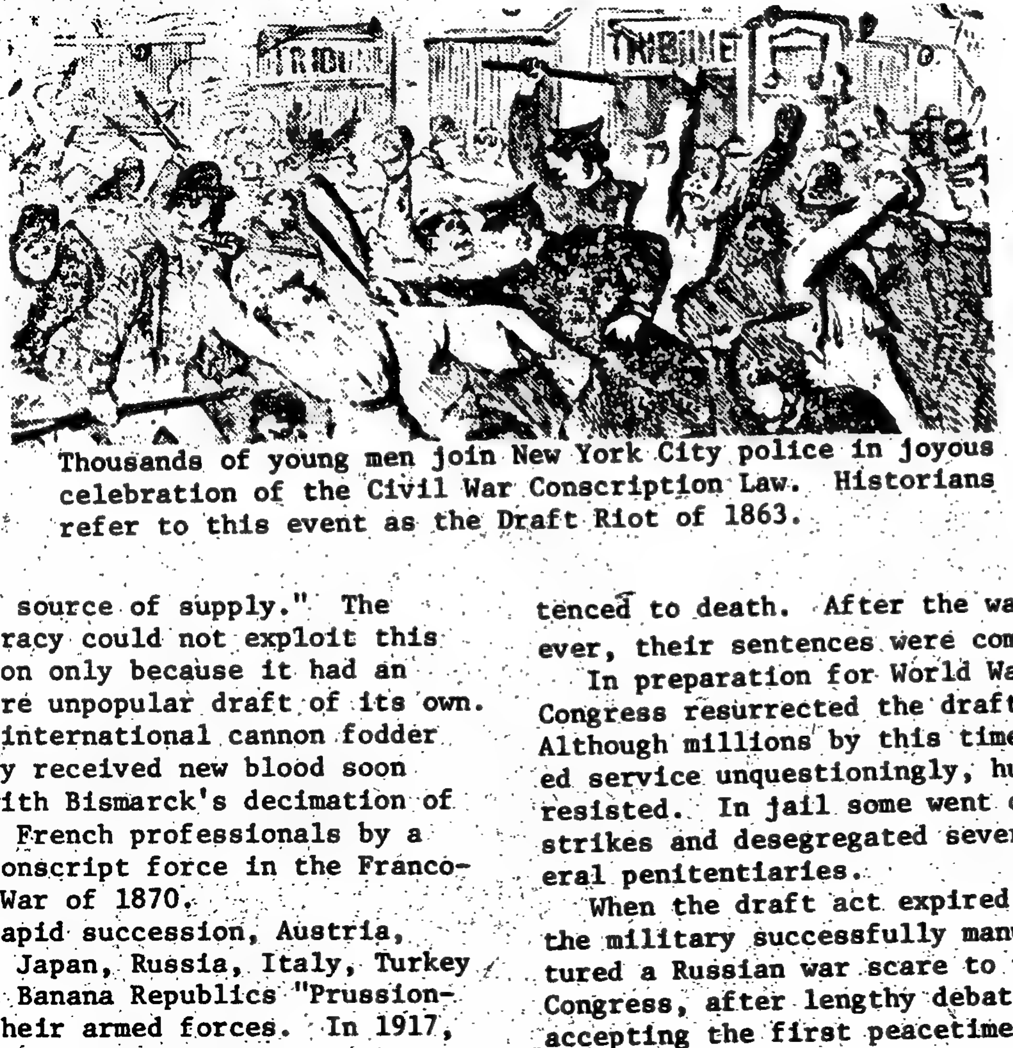
During the Civil War, Congress passed the first national conscription act in 1863. Citizens in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin greeted the new measure by destroying lottery boxes and forcing provost marshalls to resign. In Olny, Ill., 500 resisters laid seige for three days and threatened to burn down the town unless draft records were destroyed.

In New York City, rebellion reached a peak on July 13. Thousands of rioters battled six regiments of soldiers, resulting in 1200 deaths, thousands of injuries and property damage of $5 million.

Draft riots also hit Troy, Jersey City City, Trenton, Boston, Detroit, and Portsmouth.

To suppress growing draft activity, President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus, imprisoning 13,000 civilians. In the face of the Chief Executive's dictatorial policies, a Federal District Court in Pennsylvania actually declared the draft unconstitutional. But Lincoln, whose son was exempted while studying at Harvard at the time, managed to ignore the decison.

Nevertheless, the draft proved unenforceable. As Gen. Meade revealed, "The draft is confessedly a failure. Instead of 300,000 men, it will not produce over 25,000 and they mostly worthless. There is no volunteering and this time next year the whole of the army of veterans goes out of service, and no visible source of supply." The Confederacy could not exploit this situation only because it had an even more unpopular draft of its own.



Thousands of young men join New York City police in joyous celebration of the Civil War Conscription Law. Historians refer to this event as the Draft Riot of 1863.

The international cannon fodder industry received new blood soon after with Bismarck's decimation of 150,000 French professionals by a crack conscript force in the Franco-German War of 1870.

In rapid succession, Austria, France, Japan, Russia, Italy, Turkey and the Banana Republics "Prussionized" their armed forces. In 1917, the last big domino fell and the U.S. abandoned the "undemocratic, unreliable, extravagent, inefficient and above all unsafe" system of voluntary enlistments for total conscription. In all, 2.7 million men submitted to induction. Yet resistance mushroomed. The Non-Conscription League circulated 100,000 pledges of non-registration in New York.

Officially, the War Dept. listed 171,000 Selective Service resisters, and the unofficial estimates ranged several times higher.

In response, the Wilson Administration invoked the Espionage Act to arrest many dissenters, including Socialist party leader Eugene V. Debs. During the mass crackdown on the Left, 17 conscientious objectors were sentenced to death. After the war, however, their sentences were commuted.

In preparation for World War II, Congress resurrected the draft in 1940. Although millions by this time accepted service unquestioningly, hundreds resisted. In jail some went on hunger strikes and desegregated several federal penitentiaries.

When the draft act expired in 1947, the military successfully manufactured a Russian war scare to pressure Congress, after lengthy debate, into accepting the first peacetime draft. After several renewals during the Korean conflict and the Cold War, Congress routinely rubberstamped the Selective Service Act, as in 1963 when it devoted only ten minutes debate to the measure.

By 1967, the last remaining citidals of critical thought, the church and university, accepted conscription as a permanent institution and went about the business of securing special privileges for themselves. In one of the great ironies of American history, the Selective Service System, under Gen. Hershey whose own Mennonite ancestors fled the Continent to avoid persecution, firmly established military control over civilian life in the United States as a dictator or foreign power never could.

& THE STRUGGLE TO END THE WAR

(Continued from page 2)

refusing to train Green Berets, the peace movement's focus prepared to shift "from dissent to resistance."

During the rest of the spring and into the summer, several San Francisco Bay Area activists, including Lenny Heller, Steve Hamilton, David Harris, and Dennis Sweeney, declared Oct. 16 as the target date of the first national draft-card turn-in in the fall. Under the banner of "The Resistance" they set off around the country to gain support for non-cooperation within existing anti-draft groups and started new ones of their own.

Though a national conference of anti-draft organizers in Madison during the summer ended in confusion and SDS, the major New Left group, scorned direct separation, nearly 1000 men turned-in or burned their draft cards in dozens of local demonstrations on Oct. 16, the anniversary of Harper's Ferry.

In Boston, a Resistance ceremony at Arlington St. Unitarian Church -- complete with the candlestick of Abolitionist William Ellery Channing, the bread of reconciliation, organ music, and an altar call by members of Clergy Concerned -- dramatically projected draft resistance before the national consciousness. On Dec. 4, the Resistance acquired over 500 new members, principally in church services in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Haven, thereby consolidating an authentic base of support within the religious and university communities.

In an effort to suppress the burgeoning rebellion among middle-class youth, the Justice Department on Jan. 4, 1968, indicted Dr. Benjamin Spock, peace leader of SANE; *novelist Mitchel Goodman of RESIST, an adult support group;* Marcus Marcus Raskin of the Institute for Policy Studies; and Michael Ferber of the New England Resistance, for conspiracy to aid and abet draft resistance. All five men had participated in tendering draft cards to the Justice Dept. the previous October following the first card turn-in.

By mid-winter, the liberal establishment began to desert the Johnson Administration on the war issue, as Chiang Kai Shek's allies abandoned him. Several peace candidates surfaced. Business warned that the unending volume of military expenditures threatened the stability of the economy. Hawkish newspapers began cooing like doves.

Traditional groups and liberal individuals who had never attacked the foundations of the war or draft suddenly volunteered moral and legal support to draft resisters. The American Civil Liberties Union, for instance, which had never defended non-cooperators, offered to contest Gen. Hershey's pretentious reclassification of dissenters. Ivy league deans defended students from FBI harrassment and vowed to readmit resisters on their release from prison. In defense of free speech, over 15,000 persons, mostly high-income professionals, signed support statements for the "Boston Five."

With the accelerating attrition of US troops in Vietnam, the National Security Council authorized the Selective Service to abolish graduate school and occupational deferments in order to induct, or induce enlistment of, college - trained personnel to fill vulnerable officer ranks.

But the government acted too late. Students understood that they had real alternatives to Saigon and Toronto, and organized unions to stay home and fight the draft together. First, in the courts legally, secondly by taking sanctuary in the churches, and lastly by going underground or organizing in the jails. On campuses, Resistance was no longer conceived as an isolated gesture, but as a collective challenge to illegitimate authority that was both morally imperative and politically revevant.

Judicially, the Selective Service System already showed signs of crumbling. In San Francisco, a guild of anti-draft lawyers successfully tied up Federal court dockets for months. In Boston, the Justice Dept. did not prosecute a single resister for over six months. In Denver, Washington quietly passed the word that they would no longer prosecute for non-possession, lest the courts overrule them on such a shaky statute and set a precedent legalizing draft-card turn-ins. In early March, a zealous federal attorney who had arrested one of the few resisters there for non-possession thus was forced to seek dismissal of the charge.

Nationally, about 100 men were refusing induction into the army every week. Though less than ten percent had previously severed relations with their local boards, most of the others had been motivated to refuse (if found medically qualified) as a direct result of the new climate of liberation that the Resistance created.

With the number of college graduates inducted slated to skyrocket from five to 65 percent during the summer, the Administration faced unprecedented revolt by at least 10,000 inductees, and high-school non-registrants. Also competing with the summer's presidential campaign was the promise of a long, hot rebellion in the black communities. Increasingly, black people were rejecting the draft and enlistment as an answer to their plight. Meanwhile in Puerto Rico and parts of the Southwest, militants, many of whom were under indictment for refusing induction, began armed struggle for the liberation of their people.

Not only had open resistance broken out among important civilian sectors of the populace, but opposition to the war mushroomed within the armed services as well.

> "The greatest contribution Vietnam is making -- right or wrong is beside the point -- is that it is developing an ability in the United States to fight a limited war, to go to war without the necessity of arousing the public ire. In that sense, Vietnam is almost a necessity in our history, because this is the kind of war we'll likely be facing for the next fifty years."
> --Robert MacNamara, former Secretary of Defense.

During the winter, four sailors from the carrier Intrepid deserted and told their story to the entire world. Several contingents of Vietnam-bound GI's rioted in frustration. Underground anti-war papers published by vets flourished. Some soldiers even organized pray-in's against the war at military chapels.

In the face of these rapidly deteriorating fronts, the NLF launched the Tet offensive. For all practical purposes, like the battle of Dienbienphu before, this victory ended the war. President Johnson capitulated. Following Secretary of Defense, UN Ambassador Goldberg resigned. Westmoreland, the prime scapegoat on the field, was sacked.

Shortly after the President's withdrawal, but before peace negotiations actually began in Paris, the Resistance had scheduled its third national date of non-cooperation. Despite the euphoria on campus and the co-optation of many students by the Kennedy-McCarthy campaigns, over 800 men non-cooperated with the draft on April 3.

In this way, the peace movement -- the vanguard of which was draft resistance, the rearguard of which was Wall St. capital -- toppled the Johnson Administration. Although correct in much of its analysis of American democracy, the former New Left had proved ultimately as rhetorical in its political strategy as the Old. The storming of the Pentagon in Oct. 1967, the Oakland Stop the Draft Week caper, and the Dec. New York exercise in mobile invective radicalized many participants but succeeded in alienating all potentential communities of support with whom them came in contact, including the mainstream anti-war movement.

Revising their strategy, groups like SDS and Progressive Labor called for "Ten Days of Resistance" in late April. Adopting the Resistance strategy which they earlier denied, many organizers turned-in their deferments and exemptions in symbolic severance of class privileges.

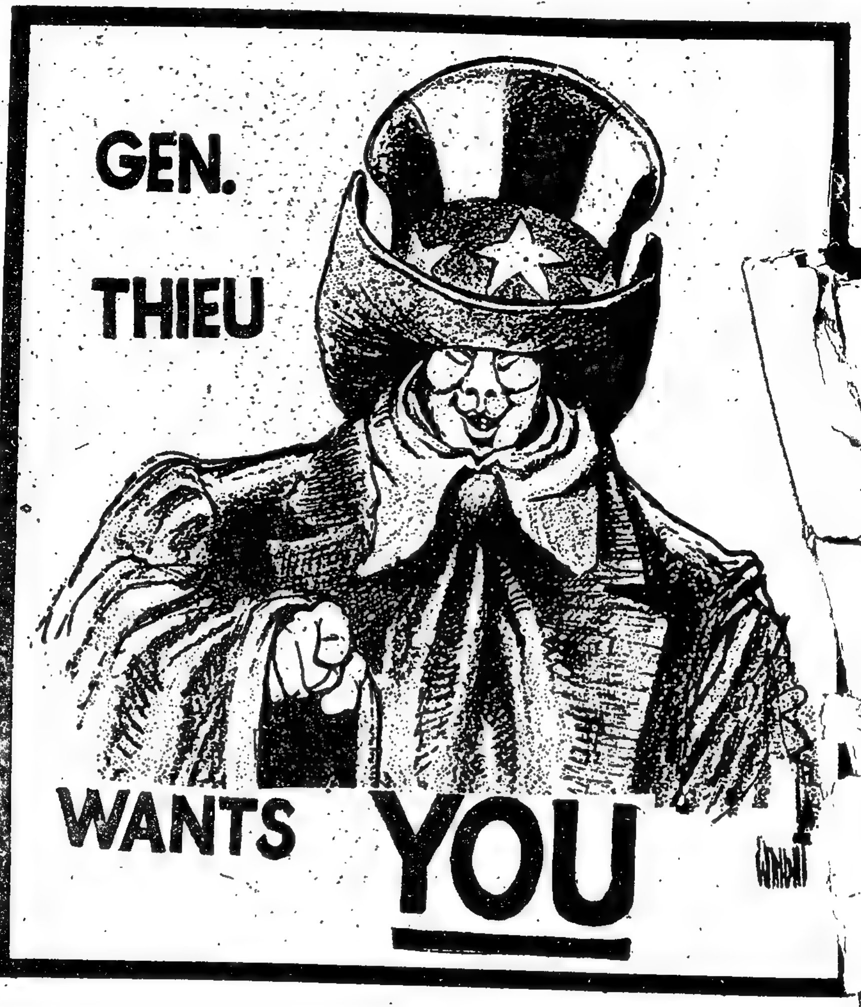
From the start, the Resistance, like other groups, faced internal obstacles. A few non-cooperators from the start asked for their car back. Others went about school as usual, waiting esignedly for prosecution, rather than working full-time to translate an individual act of disobedienc into a patter of daily life. An undetermined number of potential resisters fell victim to the electoral process. Nevertheless, following Dr. King's assassination and a general conference near Chicago in early May, the Resistace began the difficult transition from a single-issue to a multi-dimensional movement.

The major task that lies ahead for the peace movement as a whole is to convince the public that the war is not over -- not in Vietnam where thousands will die or be injured for nothing during the talks, nor in Thailand, South Africa, Guatamala, or the slums of Washington, D.C. In particular, the Resistance must galvanize continuing support for thousands of potential politica prisoners. At some point, SDS and other Left group have recognized all alon, the Resistance will be face with the choice of being "channelled" into prison and out of existence or u derground into a coalition of armed struggle. It is at once a testimony to its success and a test of its seriousness that among all the peace and freedom groups, the Resistance is one of the first few to face this choice.

(The opinions expressed in the paper are those of the editors and do not necesarily represent the Resistance as a movement.

Member, Liberation News Service, Washington, D.C.

commencement '68



UNIVERSITY COMPLICITY WITH WAR AND THE DRAFT

In resisting the draft, large numbers of students have come to realize the ulterior functions of conscription. In the words of the Selective Service's infamous memo "On Manpower Channelling": "Delivery of manpower for induction, the process of providing a few thousand men with transportation to a reception center, is not much of an administrative or financial challenge. It is in dealing with the other millions of registrants at the System is heavily upied, developing more tive human beings in tional interest." other words, the t is not designed to vice the military so much as to funnel the tire younger generation into other, less obvious, directions and occupations. The ocess of registration, assification, periodic amination, and final induction or deferment conditions them to the authoritarian rule over the people by the state.

At age 18, when men first register for the draft, they face six years of intense uncertainty regarding their future. Those who can afford it go on from high school to college and are deferred. Those who cannot afford or qualify for higher education either are induced to enlist or left to hold some low-paying job until employers are satisfied that they have fulfilled their service or are over-age. In this way, 40% of all enlistees are seduced into terminating their personal anxiety about the future by "getting it over with" or are tempted to sign up for an "education" and on-the-job training in uniform.

Meanwhile, college graduates find themselves once again confronted with uncertainty and the prospect [illegible]duction. Most of them manage to find employment ith corporations whose con- ibution to society have en deemed "in the national erest," and for this they receive 2-A deferments.

With the expectation that they would not have to serve on the front lines, other students volunteer for Officers' Candidates School. Until recently, most could continue in graduate school and idle until age 26. Almost none contemplated resistance because of their fear of isolation in jail or the future prospect of professional ostracism, rending null and void their $10,000 worth of study and means of livelihood. Thus, even the learned, who have had the luxury to study Socrates, Jefferson, Thoreau and Gandhi, and thus who should know better, silently acquiesce or are routinely bribed into complicity.

As the affluent agonize, the poor, promised a better life in the services, exercise "choice, not chance" and shoulder the burden of the war. With college-trained second lieutenants, they comprise most of the combat casualties. In bitterness, the lower classes defensively support the war in understandable reaction to affluent students who deride the war and the GI's who fight it behind their deferments and exemptions.

That the uneducated die abroad in the interests of the military-industrial complex at home which the educated administer is now widely conceded by most students. The incestuous relationship between the universities and the defense complex and the role of higher education in serving as the biggest social "channel" of all are just beginning to be understood and analysed.

As early as World War I, American universities had abdicated their traditional function as centers of learning. As the American Left was systematically repressed, the universities bowed to the demands of the government and fired numerous professors who opposed US involvment in European imperial affairs. In many schools, such as Columbia University, students who resisted conscription were expelled or denied readmission.

Though conscription for the war ended with the Treaty of Versailles, the universities cooperated with the military during the twenties and thirties, serving as the chief medium of imposing militaristic values on young people. Hundreds of colleges and high schools during these decades instituted compulsory ROTC for all male students. In 1927, at the University of Michigan alone 100 students were dismissed during the academic year for refusing to participate in drill.

Only comparatively recently have some schools liberalized ROTC requirements and made enrollment voluntary. Others, of course, still require it.

During World War II, the influence of the military over education expanded in the way of research and development of weaponry, medicine, and communications in conjunction with university faculty and campus laboratory facilities. The atomic bomb, for instance, was developed secretly at the U. of Chicago and napalm at Harvard.

During the Cold War, universities consolidated their multi-million dollar partnership with the Pentagon and State Department. Literally thousands of students have studied and faculty taught on government funds over the last 20 years, particularly in the area of devising programs to pacify the Third World.

With the end of the Second World War, the US military faced an uphill battle to convince Congress into to convince Congress to retain conscription on strumental in lobbying for the extention of the draft, not surprisingly, were many prominent educators.

Indeed, with an eye to increased enrollments and funds, higher education entered into a mutually profitable conspiracy with the Selective Service to enhance each other's domination over young people and to expand their budgets.

In return for supporting the principle of conscription and helping to administer the functioning of the draft, universities suddenly benefited from the influx of thousands of youths anxious to flee the draft.

The Selective Service managed to create a climate of hysteria among the middle-class youth community by periodically manufacuring a "manpower crisis" in the same way that the Pentagon and its representatives in Congress silumtaneously concocted a "missile gap" during the 1950's in order to finance the arms industry. The invention of "the manpower pool" constituted the greatest contribution to universal philosophical categories since the introduction of the "international Communist conspiracy" into the rhetoric of the Cold War.

In maintaining this gigantic fraud, the Selective Service, with the support of the Association of American Colleges and the American Council of Education, initiated in the early 1950's a series of testing examinations to sustain the level of fearful anxiety on campus. Purportedly these exams were designed to meet the "critical" shortage of voluntary enlistments by drafting idling or poorer students. In fact, the Selective Service never had any intention of drafting students because the alleged shortage did not exist. During the much-publicized tests of 1966-67, for instance, students were led to believe that unless they scored 70 or better they could be inducted and sent to Vietnam. Consequently millions of students, many of whom opposed the war, rushed to take these exams. Yet none of those who scored below the norm (about 10% in Northern schools and 40% in Southern ones), except a few civil rights workers and anti-war activists, were ever drafted as a result.

The tests, in truth, served primarily to placate Congressional and public advocates of a volunteer army who hoped to see the draft die a natural death when the Selectiv pired in 1967. Rather than closing ranks and fighting conscription collectively, students competed among themselves to place high in class rank. Some professors of liberal leaning even vowed to give all A's to their students, lest a C+ rather than a B- send someone off to the war and haunt their conscience.

The complicity of higher education in waging the war in Vietnam extends further than teaming up with the government to co-opt potential draft resistance, and is well documented. In the early 1950's, Michigan State contracted to train the secret police force of Pres. Diem. The U. of Penn. undertook classified research in chemical and bacteriological warfare. Columbia University put out the welcome mat for the Institute of Defense Analysis. A complete list would include almost every college and university in the nation.

In return for their cooperation, the universities received millions of dollars directly in the form of research grants in non-defense, as well of course as defense fields, and millions indirectly for dormitory and classroom construction.

The composition of the board of trustees of any major school best illustrates the collusion between academia, the military, and industry. Of the 14 members of the Board of Overseers at Harvard, for example, 10 are bankers (with major investments in South African apartheid), 2 are industrialists (including the director of the United Fruit Co.) and 2 are government officials (including the former deputy director of the CIA)

It is this type of men, whose activities comprise a Who's Who of international exploitation, who literally own the universities, as more indirectly they control the legislature, the executive, and the judicial branches of government. On the basis of precedent and power, they arrogate to themselves the "right" to pass on university curricula, fire teachers, impose restrictive moral codes on students, permit military and corporate recruiters on campus, and "reserve" the authority to dismiss students without any recourse who challenge the system. Normally, they prefer to operate through liberal administrators, but when they fail, as in the case of Pres. Kirk at Columbia, they enter the picture directly.

As their roles indicate, the major purpose of higher today is to service the domestic and international empire which they own. The universities tolerate radical tendencies within the liberal arts fields, at times offering them comfortable niches, so long as students and teachers do not try to translate their learning into practice. In this respect, they act exactly like the Selective Service which countenances conscientious objection to war but not war-makers. Both systems reward intelligent administrators and technicians who work within the system silently, or at most work to change it in the spirit of reform. Further, like the government and business, universities express righteous indignation at right-wing causes like that of Joe McCarthy, the Birchers, or Sen. Goldwater who would carry out their identical policies with embarrassing candor and awkwardness.

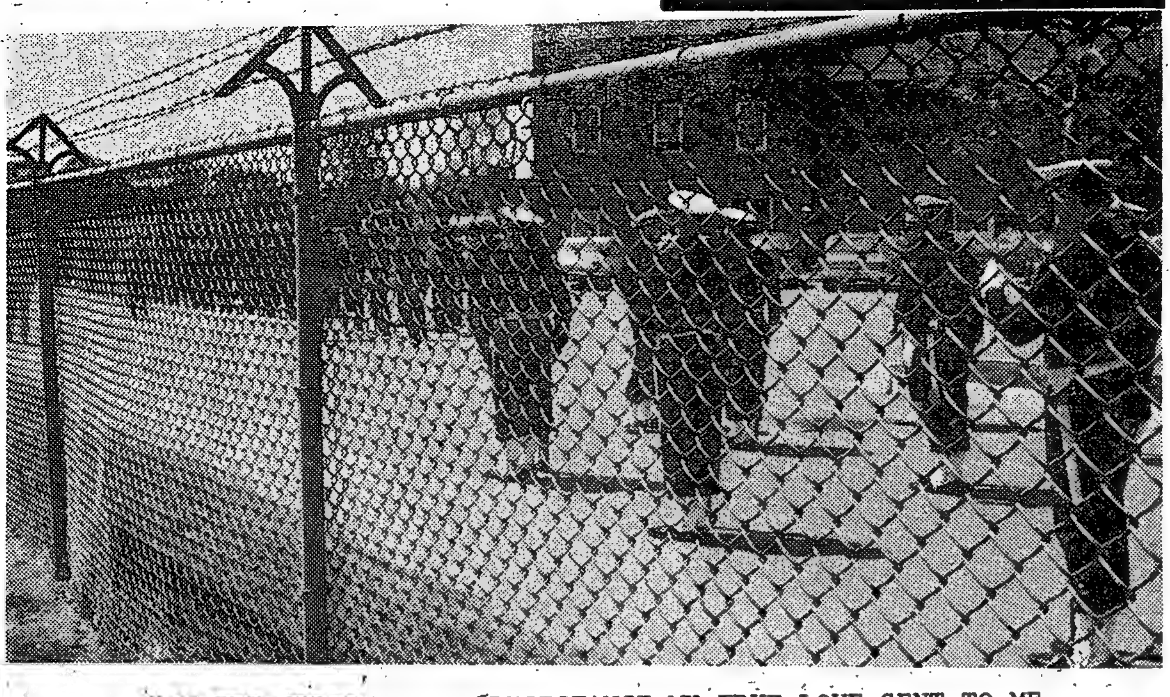
Around the nation, young people are increasingly rebelling against the perversion of knowledge, skill and power by their elders. If they had their choice, millions would never enter college in the first place, and certainly never go on to grad school. The college board exams and the Selective Service testing examinations --which are both administered by the Educational Testing Service -- symbolize the impersonal regimentation which they experience in every aspect of their lives.

But America is not free. Many young people are still deceived into enlisting in school or the armed forces to avoid the draft -- an institution created precisely for these purposes. Rather than allow themselves to be channelled into the dehumanizing institutions that currently exist, our generation *is taking control of its destiny and creating an alternative*, free society.

'equality'

Of the 16,632 draft board members, who make the ultimate decisions on who goes and who does not, only 1.3% are Negroes, 0.8% Puerto Ricans, 0.7% Orientals, and 0.1% American Indians. In his book How To Stay Out of the Army, Conrad J. Lynn writes: "This discrepancy in representation may in part explain why in 1964, for example, 30.2% of qualified Afro-Americans were drafted but only 18.8% of qualified whites." Black Americans make up 42% of the populations of Alabama and Mississippi, but they make up 0% of the populations of their draft boards. Of all combat casualties in Vietnam, 24% were black. Puerto Ricans comprise 1.6% of the total population, but 6.9% of draftees.

> The Selective Service System and its analogues elsewhere furnish remarkably clear examples of disguised military utility. Informed persons in this country have never accepted the official rationale for a peacetime draft -- military necessity, preparedness, etc. -- as worthy of serious consideration. But what has gained credence among thoughtful men is the rarely voiced, less easily refuted, proposition that the institution of military service has a "patriotic" priority in our society that must be maintained for its own sake....
>
> A sophisticated form of slavery may be an absolute prerequisite for social control in a world at peace. As a practical matter, conversion of the code of military discipline to a euphemized form of enslavement would entail surprisingly little revision; the logical first step would be the adoption of some form of "universal" military service....
>
> War is not, as is widely assumed, primarily an instrument of policy utilized by nations to extend or defend their expressed political values or their economic interests. On the contrary, it is itself the principle basis of organization on which all modern societies are constructed. The common proximate cause of war is the apparent interference of one nation with the aspirations of another. But at the root of all ostensible differences of national interest lie the dynamic requirements of the war system itself for periodic armed conflict.
>
> --Report From Iron Mountain. (Excerpts of allegedly suppressed government study concluding that the outbreak of peace would be catastrophic to America's political economy).



"ON THE FIRST DAY OF RESISTANCE MY TRUE LOVE SENT TO ME THE HEAD OF THE ROTC." Allowing and often requiring drill on campus is only one of many ways universities serve the military-industrial complex.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Approval Not Required

ORDER TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION

LOCAL BOARD NO. 10
100 STEVENS AVE. 3RD FLOOR
MT. VERNON, N.Y. 10550
(LOCAL BOARD STAMP)

April 22, 1968
(Date of mailing)

SELECTIVE SERVICE NO.
30 10 45 1227

DELINQUENT

The President of the United States,

To Mr. Alexander Jack
57 Mount Vernon Street
Boston, Mass.

GREETING:

You are hereby ordered for induction into the Armed Forces of the United States, and to report at Local Board No. 10-100 Stevens Ave.
(Place of reporting)
on May 20, 1968 at 9:00 A.M.
(Date) (Hour)
for forwarding to an Armed Forces Induction Station.

(Member or clerk of Local Board)

Best possible image.

CLASSIFICATIONS

While the Resistance encourages non-cooperation with the draft (non-registration; turning-in cards; refusing induction), it also provides current information about other alternatives. Students facing reclassification and induction into the army this summer should be aware of the following facts about the draft law, exile in other countries, and non-cooperation.

An estimated 280,000 college seniors and graduate students are directly affected by provisions of the new draft law which went into effect on July 1, 1967, and by subsequent changes in the administration of the law.

The Selective Service is currently calling the ldest men first in the ool of eligibles from 19 to 5. From 240,000 to 340,000 re expected to be inducted n the next fiscal year. e national call-up varies om 10,000 to 48,000 each nth; in April the draft call was 48,000, second highest of the war. Some stimate that as many as 30% of graduating seniors and graduate students will face induction in the coming year.

The following is a summary of the changes in the draft law, based on the experience of draft counselors in Boston and around the nation.

Student Deferments. The new draft law provides for two kinds of deferments for students, I-S and II-S, as before, but with some important differences. Under the new law II-S deferments are available to undergraduate students upon written request. To qualify, the student must be under 24, pursuing a full-time course *of study*, and making normal *progress to a degree.* Draft counselors have found that local boards are increasingly strict in enforcing these provisions.

Last February General Hershey issued a bulletin stating that the only graduate students eligible for II-S deferments are those entering their second or subsequent year of doctoral study in the fall of 1967 (and this at the discretion of local boards). Those graduating from college this year, as well as those who entered the first year of graduate school last fall, will not qualify for a II-S, unless their course of study is medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, or optometry. The growing number of college seniors, and especially first year graduate students, being called for pre-induction physicals indicates that this provision is being implemented by local boards.

The I-S deferment remains mandatory for high school students under 20 and for college undergraduates who receive induction orders during an academic year. I-S is no longer available to graduate students who are ordered to report for induction while they are pursuing a full-time course of instruction.

Occupational Deferments. The national list of "essential activities" and "critical occupations" has been suspended, leaving local boards discretion in determining what occupations fill an "essential community need." Hence there is no guarantee that any occupation will be deferred; for example, some, but not all, boards have deferred Peace Corps and VISTA workers. The Selective Service recently *ruled that graduate stu*dents engaged in part-time teaching do not qualify for II-A (occupational) deferments.

There are indications that local boards are tightening up in their granting of II-A's, and when school gets out in June, there will be an upsurge in requests for this deferment.

Deferments for Fatherhood, Hardship, and Dependency (III-A). Any person who requested and was granted a II-S deferment after July 1, 1967, is ineligible for a III-A deferment on grounds of fatherhood (although he may qualify on grounds of hardship or dependency). It is mandatory that boards give III-A deferments to persons not holding student deferments after July, 1967, and who can qualify on grounds of fatherhood. Proving dependency or hardship is often difficult and requires thorough documentation.

Physical Deferments (I-Y, IV-F). The provisions for granting deferments on grounds of having a physical, mental, or moral defect have not changed, although it is not as easy to get a I-Y or IV-F as it was in the past. Compared with the past, local boards are giving proportionately more I-Y's than IV-F's, and reviews of I-Y's are more frequent. It is getting more difficult to fake physical and psychological defects, and supporting documents (such as letters from doctors and psychiatrists) are important.

Classification as a Conscientious Objector.

In the past two years there has been a large increase in the number of men applying for C.O. status, but draft boards have become so reluctant to grant a C.O. that more than nine out of ten applications are now denied.

(Edited by Berrie Thorne.)

SANCTUARY

For most resisters, the central issue facing them is not whether to go to jail, but whether to continue acquiescing to a system that is responsible for waging a brutal, and unjust war in Vietnam and forcing young men to fight and kill against their will.

Resisters generally believe that the draft and US military advertures abroad cannot be ended without civil disobedience on a massive scale. While they respect those individuals and groups which advocate emmigration and emphasize personal draft counseling to "get out" in any way possible, resisters usually do not consider these efforts a viable political strategy to overcome the institutions that oppress young people collectively.

They believe that the struggle of the generation is in America, not Canada; and that it is important for poor people and minority group members to receive draft deferments and exemptions, but that for white, middle-class college students non-cooperation offers the most relevant possibilities for fundamental social change in solidarity with these communities.

Nevertheless, having non-registered, turned in or destroyed their draft cards, or refused induction, resisters all face the prospect of up to five years in federal prison and/or $10,000 fine. Rather than go to jail submissively and in isolation, resisters strive to organize communities of complicity and support and contest their prosecutions in the courts.

Because of the shaky constitutionality of the draft law and its provisions, especially concerning the reclassification procedures and delinquency, it is conceivable that, as in the case of known murderers set free by the courts on the grounds of their being denied due process, draft resisters could win acquittal, have their cases dismissed or suspended, even if their direct challenge to the illegality of the draft and war are refused a hearing in the courts. (Resisters are not criminals, and the above analogy is very limited.)

In San Francisco, for instance, [illegible]0 lawyers have banded together to form a defense group for resisters, filing a battery of motions and appeals on behalf of each member, literally tying up the courts for months and possibly years.

Under the present draft law, discriminatory features of conscription cannot be challenged except on the basis of induction refusal. Resisters thus are in a position to challenge the discriminatory granting of deferments to students and of exemptions to clergy, racial discrimination in the composition of local boards, and the complete absence of their peers on these boards and on court juries.

After the legal resources have been exhausted, most Resistance groups plan to seek "sanctuary" for their members in local churches or synagogues. Based on the medieval concept of asylum, some resisters will surface at these religious institutions instead of reporting for sentencing or transfer to prison. At press conferences, the clergy and sometimes the congregations of these groups will express their complicity in the youth's action, making themselves liable to the same punishment. Some non-cooperators may choose to go underground in which case the minister could announce that the youth was serving "alternative service" in a voluntary way under the auspicies of his ministry and he would not tell the Justice Dept. where the individual was. The possibilities for non-violent resistance of this kind are endless and intriguing.

So far, few actual cases of sanctuary have developed since the first national Resistance turn-in last Oct. 16, since almost no resisters have been imprisoned. In contrast, men who refuse induction without having first turned-in their cards and without a community of support have been frequently singled out for punishment. In Baltimore last fall, resister Matt Clark planned to refuse induction and seek asylum in a Brooklyn church. When the government heard of his plans, they hastily gave him a deferment for an almost non-existent ingrown toenail, evidently seeking to avoid a confrontation with the cloth.

On April 3, an AWOL soldier in San Francisco took sanctuary in a Bay Area church, where he presently remains organizing in a peace center, since the Army has not attempted to arrest him. During the upcoming Spock Trial in Boston, later this spring and during the summer when hundreds of men will refuse induction, other Resistance groups are expected to initiate sanctuary.

While all non-cooperators are expected to accept the consequences of their acts and not take resistance lightly, students considering the alternatives should realize that the Resistance opposes prison as another channelling institution in the Great Society, and with do everything consistent with its goals to protect its members from unjust incarceration and continually strive to build a movement to end the war, the draft, and the system of international exploitation. -- The Editors

EMIGRATION & EXILE

Although estimates vary widely, at least 8,000 men have already gone to Canada to escape the draft, and a large number are expected to go to Canada this spring and summer. Most of these seek access to Canada as "landed immigrants." A newcomer must spend five years as a permanent resident of Canada in order to be considered for citizenship. Extradition from Canada can occur only if a person has been accused or convicted of a crime listed in the extradition treaties between the U.S. and Canada. Crimes pertaining to conscription are not listed in the treaties.

According to the National Lawyers Guild, no European country will return an American who has broken the U.S. draft law, and it is possible for American draft resisters to obtain citizenship in all of these countries. The National Lawyers Guild lists anti-draft groups and lawyers who have had experience in assisting Americans, both draft resisters and servicemen:

Canadian Anti-Draft Groups

1) Toronto Anti-Draft Programme
2279 Yonge St., Suite 15
Toronto 12, Ontario
Day: (416) 461-0241
Night: (416) 537-4660

2) Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters
P.O. Box 231, Westmount Station
Montreal, Quebec
(514) 931-3007

3) Vancouver Committee to Aid War Resisters
P.O. Box 4231
Vancouver 9, British Columbia
(604) 738-4612

Sweden:

(Anti-War Groups)

1) Clarte
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Stockholm
Telephone: 69-88-90

2) Information Center for Americans
Box 716
Lund, Sweden

(Lawyer)

Hans Goren Franck
Kungsgatan 24
Stockholm
Telephone: 20-05-50

France:

(Anti-War Groups)

LO

1) PACS
Maria Jolas, Secretary
106 bis Rue de Rennes
Paris 6e
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2) FRITA (Friends of Resistors Inside the Army)
c/o June Regnier
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Paris 6e

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Taco Fleuren
/3 Haarlemmerhooutuinen
Amsterdam
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2) Provos
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Stop It Committee
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(Lawyer)

Howard D. Sacks
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Hampstead
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Switzerland:

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Socialist Youth Organization
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(lawyers)

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the Ω resistance

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THE RESISTANCE newspaper is published the 1st and 15th of each month in both a regional and national edition by the 500 men of the New England Resistance, a group devoted to building a humane society through ending the draft, the war in Vietnem and racism. The Omega symbol of Resistance derives from the ohm (electrical resistance in physics) and and the apocalypse (religious eschaton: alpha and omega). Editor: Alex Jack; Business Manager: Don Bobo; Distribution Manager: Chris Venn: Assistant Editors: Dan Brody, Lucy Jack, Kieth Maillard, Ann Rigsby, Brad Robinson, Abby Schwartz, Berrie Thorne; Photography: Bob Hohler, Paul Lane, John Pennington, Bruce Sargent; Assistant Circulation: Larry Hirshhorne; Advertising: Mark Mostow.

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GENEVA CONFERENCE PLANS SUMMER ORGANIZING

November 14 Turn-In

At the first national conference of the Resistance at Lake Geneva, Wis. in early May, delegates from 30 groups selected Nov. 14 as the next national date of draft card turning-in.

Most groups planned, however, to organize local days of non-cooperation during the summer to coincide, for example, with commencements, the Spock trial, local peace demonstrations, racial rebellion, and the campaigning of "peace" candidates.

The major work of the "Geneva Conference" took place at small organizing workshops. Techniques and proposals for various types of summer programs are outlined below.

Induction Refusals

With large numbers of students facing the draft this summer, Resistance groups must devote considerable attention to supporting them. Some groups, such as the Los Angeles Resistance, have successfully reached inductees with conversation, coffee, and doughnuts at the induction center early each morning. But most groups have experienced community and police hostility and the physical location of the induction center itself often precludes effective contacts.

In the past, a picket line has served to call attention to the plight of young men and induction refusals. Now in terms of press coverage and priority of time, large demonstrations at induction centers appear to have reached the point of diminishing returns.

Some Resistance groups ~~is~~ considering civil disobedience, but are hesitant because of the cost of legal support for those arrested during 'illegal' protests.

Resister Bob Eaton, former skipper of the Haiphong-bound Phoenix, suggests that the simplest and most effective technique for organizing around induction refusals is for each resister to find a new individual to publicly announce his intention to non-cooperate in solidarity with him.

Draft Counseling

Resistance groups can use the immediacy of the draft issue to begin speaking on a whole range of problems in American society that fall under the rubrics of imperialism and white racism. In particular, counselors will strive to bring out the relationships between the personal problems of individuals and the political and social problems of the society.

At summer schools, preferably two full-time organizers should set up counseling centers, organize induction refusal meetings, etc. In the suburbs, resisters can live with support families and set up counseling centers, start I-A canvassing programs, organize on street corners and other local hangouts, and involve local high school and college students in The Early Morning Show (leafleting of pre-inductees as they get on the chartered buses).

High School Organizing

Since high-school students will form the heart of the Movement in a few years, it is imperative that they be politicized as soon as possible. Already anti-war and anti-draft groups exist in some locales. In Oakland recently, nearly one thousand high-schoolers struck and marched downtown in protest of the war and racism. In North Carolina, a future resister burned his report card.

High-school work aims at persuading teenagers not to register with the draft at age 18, but more importantly, as in college organizing, they should be made aware of the channelling aspects of the draft and other institutions in society. The mockery of most high-school student councils provides an effective model around which to relate.

High-schools can be approached through existing after-school clubs, parent or teacher contacts, or leafleting. Sympathetic students should be encouraged to arrange with their teachers for resisters to speak at their civics and history classes. Counseling centers can be set up near the school, or through negotiation with the school board sometimes within it. High school students can also write articles for school newspapers, disrupt military assemblies, and organize to demand that the school stop sending information to local draft boards and bar recruiters on the grounds. Parents and teachers' groups can also be mobilized.

Free Schools

An amalgam of several programs, the Free School serves 1) as an internal education project aimed at active members of the Resistance, 2) as an action seminar for adults leading up to concrete political programs to be executed by the participants, 3) as group meetings and courses for high school students to help develop organizations by and for them on issues related to their lives, and 4) as workshops for the whole man on photography, music, literature.

Courses will be taught by resisters, faculty supporters, and friends.

Canada

Thousands of young Americans have emigrated to Canada since the war began. Many of them left before there was a Resistance to support them. Others are tired of living apart from their family and friends.

This summer, the San Francisco and New England Resistance plan to send teams of organizers to Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal to investigate the feasibility and interest of organizing return South across the border. For instance, only ten expatriates marching across the Buffalo Peace Bridge to join the Resistance could dramatically call attention to the nation's largely unacknowledged refugee problem and warn potential emigres of the drawbacks of exile and the necessity of moral and political confrontation.

Conferences

Bruce Nelson of the San Francisco Resistance reports that the Resistance must expand from its present centers of strength in the seven metropolitan areas of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Haven, Chicago, Los Angeles, and the S.F. Bay Area and obtain a foothold in more areas.

To this end, Bay Area groups are sending teams of organizers into Colorado and the Pacific Northwest during the summer to organize non-cooperation along regional lines. CADRE plans similar programs in the mid-West along with the Ann Arbor group and resisters at Cornell.

Toward the end of the summer regional conferences will be organized in these new areas for old and potential resisters to get together and participate in workshops to stimulate local and regional organizing for the fall.

Fund Raising

The major problem of most Resistance groups is raising funds to sustain and expand their programs, as well as provide a means of support for full-time organizers who have left school or work.

Resist, Support-in-Action, and other adult groups have provided limited funds to some Resistance groups, primarily to seed anti-draft centers in new areas.

David Harris of the Palo Alto Resistance and his wife Joan Baez plan a national concert tour this summer with such singers as Judy Collins and Simon and Garfunkel to raise funds on a national basis.

At the local level, groups can raise funds by selling the Resistance newspaper and other anti-draft literature, hold Stop the Draft balls, take collections at guerrilla theatre events, or impose a monthly peace tax on adult supporters who pay war taxes to the government.

The Brooklyn Resistance warns that over the long run resisters will have to support themselves and encourages all members to get part-time jobs.

Communes

The Resistance must learn to say yes, as well as no. No movement can sustain itself indefintely on protest. Further, the long-term sustaining of radical careers demands new forms of living and employment.

In Palo Alto, Berkeley, Chicago, and Brooklyn, Resistance groups have already initiated communes to cut down on group expenses and to begin creating an alternative society.

Insofar as they avoid isolating themselves from the larger community, communes serve to attract new members into the Resistance and retain old ones.

Racism

To be relevant to black radicals, white radicals should begin organizing against racism in their own communities, Resistance groups will strive to relate to local and national black anti-draft programs and lay contingency plans for confronting the white power structure diring times of rebellion in the ghetto. To this end, a rapid communications network for metropolitan areas will be initiated.

Resistance organizations in several areas are setting up workshops in local white comunnities. These workshops will investigate the tendency of present day institutions to foster racism and the dehumanization of us all.

Radical Research

Radical research includes formation of a Movement library of books, reprints, articles, periodicals and other historical and current events. Special research can be undertaken on all aspects of the Selective Service, local and national aspects of white racism, the Democratic and Republican parties, university complicity in the military-industrial complex, and imperialism in the Third World.

The bureau provides information to organizers as they need it, serves as a source of education for the compilers, and uncovers new issues around which to organize. The most important findings will be published in this newspaper during the summer.

Women's Liberation

Emphasis in the Resistance on turning-in draft cards naturally excludes women. Many aggressive "women liberation" types feel angered and hurt because they cannot participate in this kind of struggle, and by their militant actions only intensify the strong male-chauvinistic tendencies of some Resistance organizers.

Women not only can do efficient office work, cook weekly dinners, and demonstrate, but also can serve as particularly effective draft counselers and leafleters of GI's and reservists.

Women also can provide special impact as speakers, since they cannot be accused of dodging the draft, and since their support of resistance destroys public myth that participation in the armed services proves one's manhood.

Guerilla Theater

In Palo Alto, the Resistance is organizing a summer caravan troupe that will crisscross the state of California on a flat-bed truck. Concentrating on resort areas, the caravan will include "The Fool," a Resistance rock band, political skits, and films.

Through the medium of entertainment, organizers hope to attract crowds, rap with them about resistance, and try to establish draft centers before pulling on to a new area. Similar projects are planned in New York and on Cape Cod.

Meanwhile on the ground, city-based guerrilla theatres will descend on unsuspecting crowds and shock their political sensitivities by staging mock trials, inductions, and executions. A group in Cincinnati, for example, sometimes dresses up as Vietnamese peasants in black pajamas and infiltrates local ROTC formations.

Beaches in particular offer creative potential. One effective technique is to stage the fake drowning of a young man with "underdeveloped country" painted on his chest by another actor dressed up as Uncle Sam. Instead of rescuing the victim, Uncle Sam holds him under and drags him to the sand with pulmults. In this way, the hundreds of shocked spectators who gather are confronted with an instant teach-in on the workings of US imperialism.

Resistance surfers can also set up a "life guard" stand on the beach to distribute anti-draft materials or open office under a big umbrella labeled "draft counseling here" rapping with guys in hot water and dispensing free lemonade.

All scripts for guerrilla theatre production should be sent to The Resistance Players, c/o this newspaper for national distribution.

Military Organizing

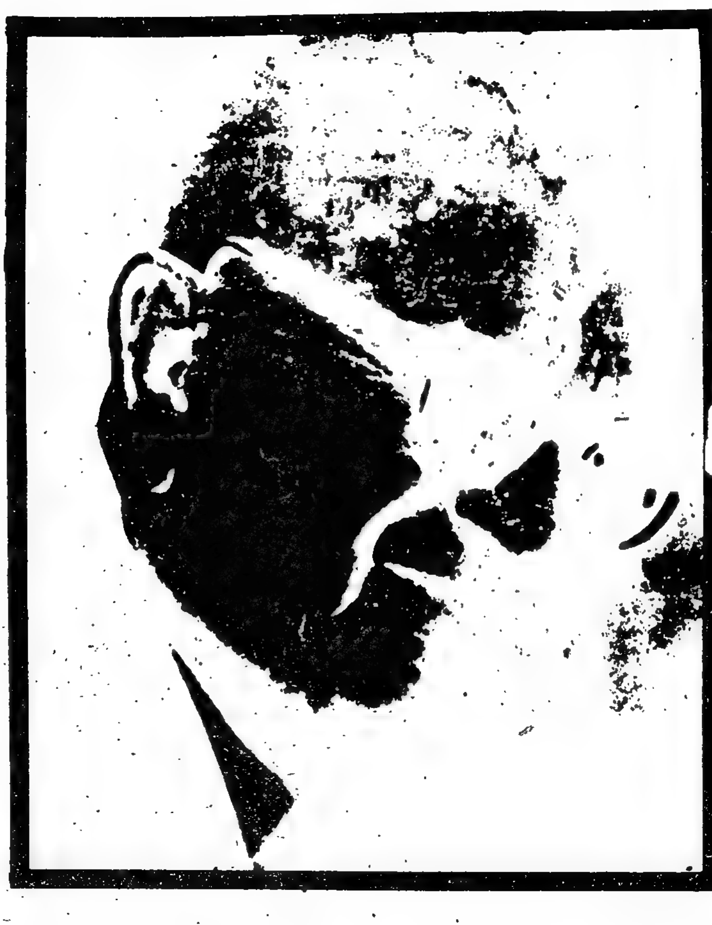
Jeff Sharlet, Vietnam vet and editor of the anti-war newspaper Vietnam GI, emphasizes the effectiveness of the low-key approach to organizing GI's. Soldiers are especially sensitive to the realities of the war, as reported in the regular media, and the sensibility of using restraint against rioters in the ghettos. The active military can be approached at bus depots and airports, and reservists at local armories.

The Resistance can also open up coffee houses in areas where servicemen frequent, providing a place for them to relax, eat or drink at low prices, read anti-war materials, and discuss their problems with people who really take an interest in their needs.

Above all, resisters should always relate to soldiers as friends. They are not the enemy, but the men who draft them and send them to Vietnam. Abstract moral righteousness only reinforces GI's stereotype of anti-draft activity.

Information on legal ways to obtain discharges or conscientious objection can be circulated, as well as methods of organizing against the war within the army or contacts for those contemplating desertion.

QUOTATIONS OF CHAIRMAN LEW



Hanging on Gen. Hershey's wall at Selective Service Headquarters in Washington, D.C. is a copy of Emperor Haile Selassie's mobilization order to the Ethiopians when Mussolini began the invasion of that country in 1935. It says:

> "Everyone will now be mobilized, and all boys old enough to carry a spear will be sent to Addis Ababa. Married men will take their wives to carry food and cook. Those without wives will take any woman without a husband. Women with small babies need not go. The blind, those who cannot walk, or for any reason cannot carry a spear are exempted. Anyone found at home after the receipt of this order will be hanged."

(Compiled and edited by Keith Maillard, Berrie Thorne, and Alex Jack.)

the happy masses

RE MENTAL TEST

Some experts say you cannot flunk that test, but I have more confidence in the American people. (Sat. Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1951).

RE IV-F's

There are people who have bad feet, but they've had great hearts and they've dragged these feet to all sorts of places...I've always felt that six out of ten were faking.,. A lot of people have made a success in life by being unstable when they want to be. (Sat. Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1951).

I don't think we're approaching a time when we;re going to have to think of drafting fathers. (Look, April 19, 1966)

What crimes? A joy ride in a stolen car? I'd induct 'em all, it's a lot quicker than prosecution. (Wash. D.C., Feb. 1966)

Whenever we need women, I think we ought to draft them. (Ann Arbor speech, Dec. 1966)

computers

Though this is the age of computers, the Selective Service, under Gen. Hershey's insistance, has never made the transition to electronic supervision of its 33 million registrants. In Washington, D.C., the Bureau still performs its accounting on long yellow sheets of paper by hand. The following testimony during recent hearings in the House between Hershey and L. Mendel Rivers of the Armed Services Committee illustrates the age in which these men still live:

Rivers: "Well, now, General, this committee has no reasons to have any peculiar affinity for or love for computers, we don't have any reason to recommend them. But do you think you could use any of these things, these data gadgets, in your organization?"...

Hershey: "You knowwe have a saying about the machine, that it is just GIGO, garbage in--garbage out, and you will get out of it, just what you put in."

Rivers: "That is exactly right, precisely. A computer is no better than the stuff you put in. It is like a deep freeze, if you want a good steak, put a good steak in it. I would like to have one. You are as right as you can be on that."

In Seattle, this summer, the Resistance plans to computerize all I-A's in the Northwest in order to facilitate organizing.

let a hundred flowers flourish

Illegal activity which interferes with recruiting or causes refusal of duty in the military or naval forces could not by any stretch of the imagination be construed as being in support of the national interest. (U.S. News & World Report, Dec. 25, 1967)

We don't give a damn about students who demonstrate, but those who violate the Selective Security law with sit-ins and draft-card burnings are delinquents and they go to the top of the list as the law specifies." (Feb. 1966)

Congress says we have to do business. They [student *demonstrators*] defied the law. They did yell, they did holler, they did stink. In only 100 square feet of office there were 40 of them, not counting police, cameramen and three clerks. [concerning the October 1965 student sit-down in the draft board at Ann arbor, Mich.] (Look, April 19, 1966)

edifying tales

When I was in the army some years ago, we had a horseshoer's wife that used to think some of us owed her money, and she used to come around on payday. She was sitting out in her car one day and the First Sergeant went out and said, "What are you doing, dear?" And she said, "I ain't doin' nothin'." And he said, 'Why don't you go somewhere else and do nothin'." (U.S. News & World Report, Jan. 10, 1966)

The fireman on his chair in the engine house is not a glamorous figure. He looks like a load on the taxpayer's purse. The same fireman, though, up the ladder in the blaze is understood. And when, by his presence and timely arrival, he puts out with his hand extinguisher a blaze that might be a seven or eight alarm affair, he is most useful, if not most glamorous. (Sat. Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1951).

I'm in the position of the sick woman who complained about her husband cooking. The husband told the wife not to worry about the food because she was going to die anyway. (Sat. Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1951).

self-improvement

We're the recruiter's best friends. Enlistments depend on the fever throughout the country. The higher calls we announce, the higher the enlistments. If we announce calls of 5,000, enlistments go way down. If we say we'll take 80,000 men, enlistments go way up. (From interview with Jean Carper reported in her book Bitter Greetings.)

Let's talk about what we have a deferment for. We have a deferment to encourage somebody to do something that the nation wants. In other words, there's no point in deferring people to do nothing or to prepare themselves for something that the nation doesn't need. So therefore there's a reason to defer a person to become a scientist, but not to defer a person to become a loafer. (WBZ radio interview, March 27, 1968)

I think you are going to have to compel people to get better. The incentives for staying as they are are too great at the present time, because it means avoidance of a duty that a person in a democratic society owes, and I happen to believe that we will get people better when we compel them to better themselves. (House Armed Services Hearings, June 1966)

The deferment is the carrot we have used to try to get individuals into occupations and professions that are said by those in charge of government to be the necessary ones. (House Armed Services Hearings, June 1966)

We defer citizens only to make them "more valuable to the government, and we intend to use them as we need them, rather than letting them go to college merely because they care to themselves. (House Armed Services Hearings, June 1966)

I never promise a youngster that he can get out under any circumstances...Even if he got out today this is no sign he will get out tomorrow. (House Armed Services Hearings, June 1966)

At the present time, we need some incentive to keep a skilled man working in the national interest after he gets to be 26. (House Armed Services Hearings, June 1966)

ON THE LOTTERY

What would you do if you drew a one-legged man? (Time, July 1, 1966).

musings

A society that hasn't got the guts to make people do what they ought to do doesn't deserve to survive. (Sat. Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1951).

I think we have gone way hog wild on the individual's rights in this country. (House Armed Services Hearings, June 1966)

I don't say total war is inevitable, but total peace is a long way from inevitable too. (Sat. Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1951).

Rather than war, I would have peace even at a pistol point--with the other guy looking into the pistol. (Sat. Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1951).

Why does one soldier end up in Germany and another in Vietnam? Even in combat, there is no equality of sacrifice--one soldier is on the front line, and another is safe at division headquarters. (Look, April 19, 1966)

DEFINITION OF MILITARY SERVICE

A tax every man owes for theprivilege of living in the greatest country on earth. (Sat. Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1951).

What the hell do you think the Congress created administrative agencies for, if not to enforce the law? (Look, April 19, 1966)

I don't happen to believe that we run the United States to keep our citizens necessarily completely certain...The United States just dare not leave its citizens believing that they escape liability any time until they die. (House Armed Services Hearings, June 1966)

Personal notes

No one else wanted the job, so I stayed on. (Sat. Evening Post, Jan. 20, 1951).

Retire? Huh! What do I do? Enjoy myself? What friends I've got left have retired for years. What the hell do they do? Play bingo five nights a week. Maybe I could stand retirement, but I couldn't stand bingo five nights a week. (Time, Dec. 22 1967)

With all the hell I get, I have less power than most anybbody else. (Time, Dec. 22, 1967)

education

I know very well that most local boards will defer someone who's in premedic or medical school before they will defer the liberal-arts man. I know they'll defer a scientist before somebody who is teaching music...Biology is give and take. Sometimes they think these biologists are going to be in a position to kill everybody in the world, and they'll go a long way to defer one. Sometimes they don't know what biology is--if they think it's botany, they won't go so far. (U.S. News & World Report, Jan. 10, 1966).

I don't want to be emotional about it, but I spent 15 years trying to get this damned thing so that people would believe that in spite of a lot of things--a great many things--our educational system is worth participating in. (U.S. News & World Report, Jan. 10, 1966)

honorable life

Lewis Blaine Hershey was born on a farm near Angola, Indiana on Sept. 12, 1893. The son of a sheriff, Lewis (known as "Red") attended a one-room school known as Hell's Point. In 1911 at age 17 he joined the Indiana National Guard because he "wanted to go to Indianapolis" where the Guard held summer training. In 1916 he was mobilized, but saw no action, in the Mexican border clash against Pancho Villa.

At one time or another Hershey worked as a farm hand, country school teacher, and deputy sheriff. He earned three degrees from Tri-State College. In World War I he served in France, and again saw no action. He lost his right eye in 1926 when struck by a mallet while playing polo for his regimental team.

After serving as Secretary of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee since 1936, Hershey became director of the Selective Service System in 1941. He retired from the army in 1946 and remains in office at the discretion of the President. He was promoted to Lieutenant General in 1956.

In his 30 years as director of the draft, Hershey has conscripted over 13 million men.

Best possible image.

WORK AGAINST THE DRAFT

THE RESISTANCE

THIS SUMMER CONTACT

THE SEVEN EMERGENCY GROUPS (Big enough to offer help to other groups)

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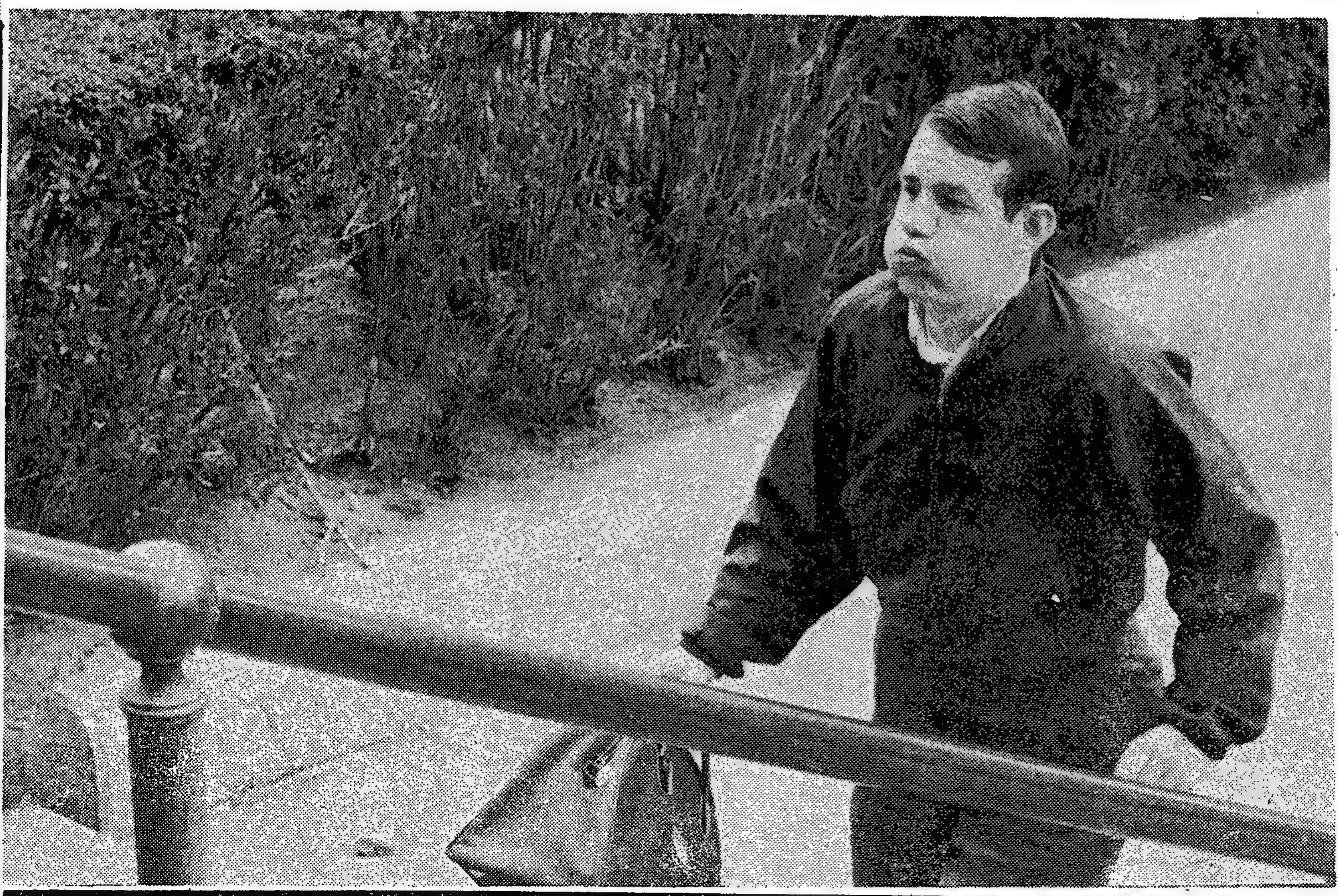
Boston Draft Resistance Group, 102 Columbia St. Cambridge, Mass. 02139; 617-547-8260.
2. CONNECTICUT RESISTANCE, 68 Norton St., New Haven, Conn. 06511. 203-865-2741.
3. PHILADELPHIA: Resistance, 6380 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19144. 215-843-4603.
4. NEW YORK RESISTANCE, 5 Beekman St. (room 1025), New York, New York 10038; 212-RE2- 4272.
5. CHICAGO: CADRE, 333 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60610; 312-664-6895.
6. SAN FRANCISCO: The Resistance, c/o Hearth, 1321 Oak St., San Francisco, Calif. 94117; 415-626-1910.
7. LOS ANGELES RESISTANCE, 1355 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90024; 213-473-6410.

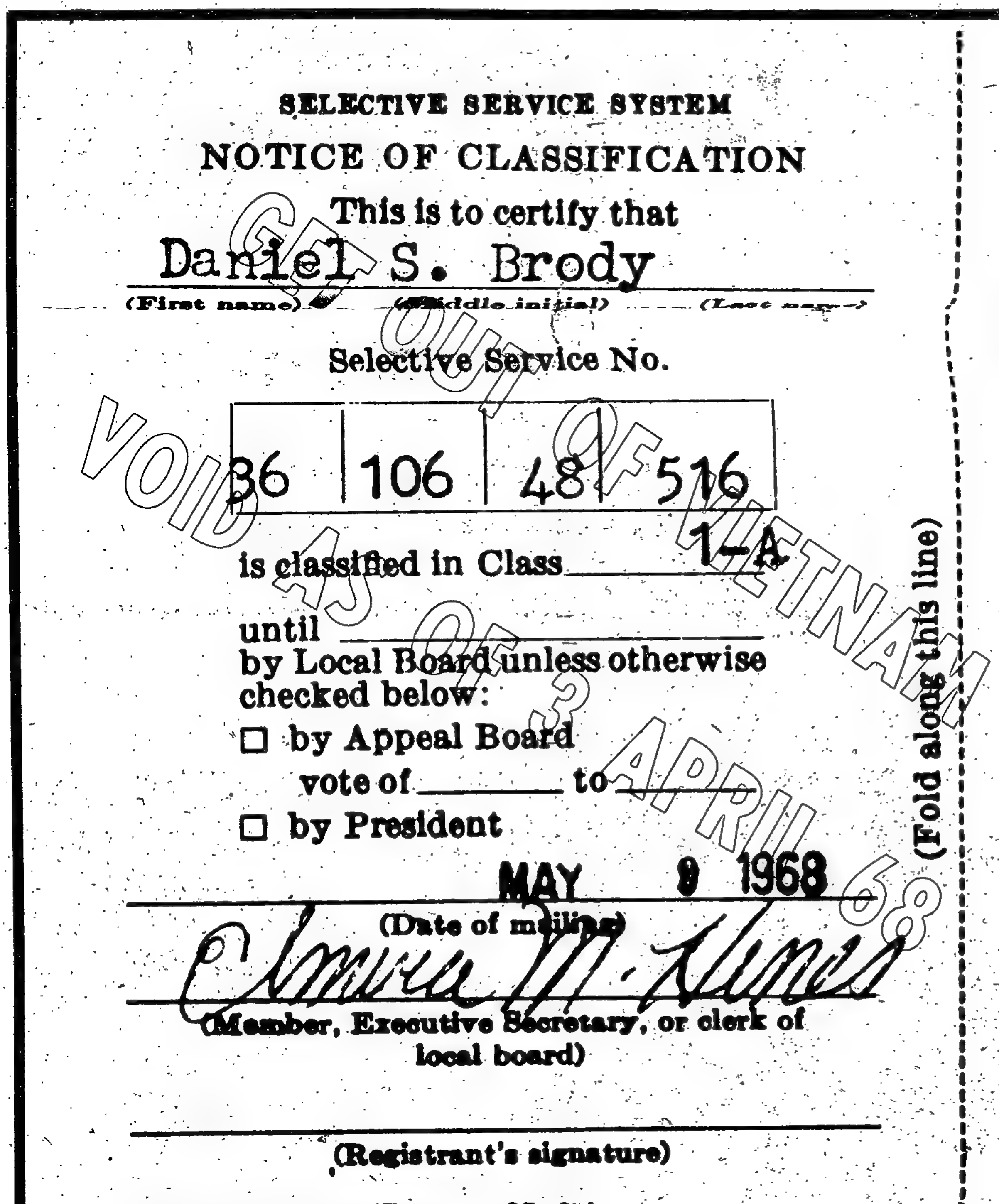
OTHER GROUPS

ARIZONA: Tempe Resistance, 4640 E. Almeria, Phoenix, Arizona 85008; 602-275-8173.
Tucson Draft Resistance, 739 East 5th St., Tucson, Arizona 85719; 602-623-1760.
CALIFORNIA: Berkeley Campus Resistance, 2490 Channing Way, Berkeley, Calif. 94704; 415-548-0960.
Dan Port, 319 D St., Davis, Calif. 95616; 916-756-5457.
The Fresno Resistance, 6542 N. 1st St., Fresno, Calif. 93726; 209-439-2106.
Palo Alto Resistance, 424 Lytton Ave., Palo Alto, Calif. 94300; 415-327-3108.
Bob Langfelden, 6724 Abrego, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93107.
San Mateo Resistance, Box 721, El Granada, Calif. 94018.
Randy Milliken, 125 Roxanne Court, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94578.
COLORADO: Colorado Resistance, 170 1/2 S. Penn., Denver, Colo. 80209; 303-777-1951.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington Draft Resistance Union, 3 Thomas Circle N. W., Washington, D.C.; 202-628-2528.
GEORGIA: Denis Adelsberger; Atlanta Workshop in Non-Violence, 1036 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. 30309; 404-829-8867.
ILLINOIS: Champaign-Urbana Draft Resistance Union; 605 E. White, Champaign, Ill. 61820; 217-359-1359.
IOWA: Ed Adair or John Casey, c/o Dept. of Philosophy Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.
MARYLAND: Baltimore Resistance, 2525 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Maryland 21218; 301-889-0065.
MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor Resistance, P.O. Box 221, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107; 313-662- 0582.
Detroit Resistance, P.O. Box 9571, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

MINNESOTA: Twin Cities Draft Information Center, 1905 3rd. Ave., South, Room 208, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404; 612-333-8471.
MISSOURI: Kansas City Draft Resisters Union, 409 E. 54th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64110; 816-DE3-4408.
St. Louis Draft Resistance, 5843 Cabanne (suite E), St. Louis, Mo. 63112; 314-VO2-1925.
NEW JERSEY: Jersey City Draft Counseling Center, 120 Summit Ave., Room 8, Jersey City, N.J. 11743; 201-434-9368.
Princeton Resistance, c/o Rich Millmer, 20 Dickinson St., #2A, Princeton, N.J. 08540; 609-924-9371.
NEW MEXICO: New Mexico Resistance, 9621 4th St., N.W. Albuquerque (Alameda), New Mexico 87114; 505-247-2843.
NEW YORK: Buffalo Resistance, c/o Larry Falkner, 211 Ashland, Buffalo, N.Y. 14222.
Cornell Resistance, c/o The Glad Day Press, 308 Stewart Ave., Ithica, N.Y. 14850; 607-273-0535.
Long Island Resistance, Box 608, Huntington, N.Y. 11743; 516-271-2994.
Stony Brook Resistance, c/o David Gersh, Langmuir College, A-21] SUNY, Stony Brook, N.Y. 11790.
Rochester: Karl Beker, c/o NRCC SDS, River Campus Station, Rochester, N.Y. 14627; 716-234-0553.
NORTH CAROLINA: Robert Eaton, 452 Craige, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514; 919-933-3566.
Resistance, 1111 Chapel Hill, Durham, N.C. 27701; 919-489-5393.
OHIO: Cleveland Resistance, 10606 Euclid Ave., #317, Cleveland, Ohio 44106; 216-721-1869.
Cincinnatti Resistance, c/o Wood, 2117 Lurey Ave., Cincinnatti, Ohio 45206; 513-281-7044.
Ohio Resistance, c/o Antioch College Union, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.
Oberlin Resistance, c/o Peter Blood, 231 Morgan St., Oberlin, Ohio 44074.
Morris County Draft Resistance, c/o David Ingerson 73 1/2 Front Street, Berea, Ohio 44017; 216-234-8656.
OREGON: Portland Draft Resistance Union, c/o Roger Lippman, 3203 SE Wordstock Blvd., Portland, Ore. 97202.
Charlton Olsen, 502 N. 5th St., Corvallis, Oregon, 97330; 503-753-3782.
PENNSYLVANIA. The Resistance, c/o Peace and Freedom Center, 5899 Ellsworth Ave., Pittsburgh, Penn. 15232; 412-362-9000.
PUERTO RICO. Tom Dorney, Collegio San Ignacia, Rio Piedres, Puerto Rico 00928.
WISCONSIN. Madison Non-Cooperators, c/o AFSC, 317 N. Brooks, Madison, Wisconsin 53715; 608-257-5131.
Milwaukee Draft Resistance Union, c/o Jess Kleinert, 1012 North Third St., Suite 210, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53202; 414-273-6316.
WASHINGTON. Resistance, 4126 Roosevelt Way NE, Seattle, Washington 98105; 206-ME2-2463.
Seattle Draft Resistance Union, 104 21st Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98122; 206-EA9-2495.



> Why of course the people don't want war. Why should some poor slob on a farm want to risk his life in a war when the best that he can get out of it is to come back to his farm in one piece? Naturally the common people don't want war: neither in Russia, nor in England, nor for that matter in Germany. That is understood. But after all, it is the leaders of the country who determine the policy, and it is always a simple matter to drag the people along, whether it is a democracy, or a facist dictatorship, or a parliament, or a communist dictatorship. Voice or no voice, the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is to tell them they are being attacked, and denouce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger. It works the same in every country.
>
> -- Hermann Goering, Hitler's Deputy Fuhrer testifying at Nuremberg



SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

This is to certify that

Daniel S. Brody

(First name) (Middle initial) (Last name)

Selective Service No.

36	106	48	516

is classified in Class 1-A

until

by Local Board unless otherwise checked below:

☐ by Appeal Board

vote of ______ to ______

☐ by President

MAY 9 1968

(Date of mailing)

Elmira M. Hines

(Member, Executive Secretary, or clerk of local board)

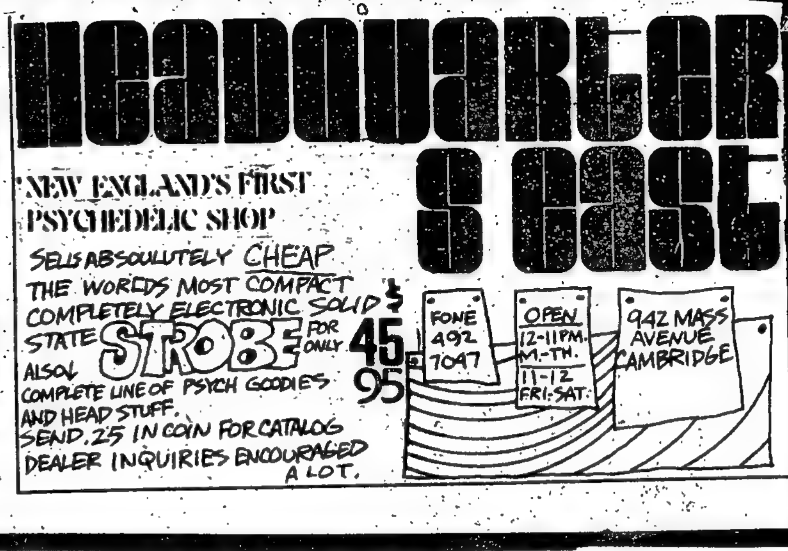
(Registrant's signature)

SSS Form 110 (Rev. 5-25-67)
(Previous printings are obsolete)
(Approval not required)

(Fold along this line)

GET OUT OF VIETNAM

VOID AS OF 3 APRIL 68



HEADQUARTERS EAST

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SELLS ABSOULUTELY CHEAP THE WORLDS MOST COMPACT COMPLETELY ELECTRONIC SOLID STATE STROBE FOR ONLY $45.95

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OPEN 12-11PM. M.-TH. 11-12 FRI-SAT.

942 MASS AVENUE CAMBRIDGE

SAC, LOS ANGELES (25-79213) 6/14/68

SA FRANCIS G. KAHL

JOSEPH MAIZLISH
SSN 4-95-42-213
SSA, 1948

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

On 6/14/68, [redacted] orally advised that a meeting of the Selective Service Law Committee, a group composed of National Lawyers Guild lawyers, was held last evening at 7275 Mulhullond Drive. At the meeting it was announced that beginning at 7:30 AM, 6/17/68, pickets will appear outside the Federal Court Building where they will march to protest the prosecution of JOSEPH MAIZLISH, member of the Los Angeles Resistance. The pickets will be composed namely of members of the Los Angeles Resistance group and their sympathizers.

On 6/18/68, when the trial of MAIZLISH is scheduled to begin, members of the same group will attempt to pack the courtroom with sympathizers.

The meeting was attended also by SHERNA GLUCK, DALE OTTERMAN and NORMAN WITTY, who according to these individuals had his apartment searched by the FBI and a collage made up of draft cards was seized. One MICHAEL GREEN who claims to be formerly associated with the U. S. Attorney's Office, also attended this meeting. GREEN said he would help GLUCK, WITTY and OTTERMAN challenge the Government's search warrant in court. GREEN also advised he would help the committee handle some of their Selective Service cases. Also present at the meeting was RALPH K. HELGE, Government Appeal Agent, believed to be for Local Boards 89 and 90. HELGE resides at 424 North Craig, Pasadena, California, and he stated he would advise the Selective Service Law Committee proper appeal procedures.

1 - 25-79213
1 - 25-79658 (Anti-Draft Activities)
1 - 25-76753 (OTTERMAN)
1 - 25-79580 (GLUCK)
1 - 25-80526 (WITTY)
1 - 25-81540 (SS Committee, NLG)
1 - 100-70116 (The Resistance)
1 - 100-5504
1 - 100-71639
FGK:rg
(10)

1 - FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

100-70116-750

Petersen

SEARCHED ....INDEXED ....
SERIALIZED ....FILED ....N....
JUN 14 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	NEW YORK	6/17/68	2/28 - 5/28/68

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CHANGED THE RESISTANCE	EDWARD L. MORRIS	cjf
	CHARACTER OF CASE SEDITION; SSA, 1948 - COUNSELING, AIDING, AND ABETTING	

Title marked "CHANGED" to reflect identity of The Resistance apparently formerly called Draft Resistance Information Service in the San Diego area.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to San Diego dated 5/29/68;
San Diego airtel to Bureau dated 5/14/68;
Bureau letter to San Diego dated 4/3/68.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

An information copy of this report being sent to the Los Angeles Division in view of their interest in this matter.

Two additional copies of this report are being submitted to the Bureau in view of the Selective Service

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

6 - Bureau (25-573130) (14-2965)
1 - Los Angeles (Info)
1 - New York
2 - San Diego (14-91)

100-70116-251

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED N FILED N
JUN 19 1968
FBI—LOS ANGELES

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

and Sedition Desks and the Department. The character of this case is being carried as both Sedition and Selective Service Act, 1948, because it has come to the attention of the San Diego Division that New York is conducting a separate nationwide investigation of The Resistance under the caption Sedition.

Referenced Bureau letter of 4/3/68 authorized the use of electronic recorders in this case for a 30 day period beginning 4/1/68. On 4/15/68, SA SHERMAN NOBIE, JR. under the pretext of obtaining draft resistance information on behalf of his brother contacted GARY AUFDENSPRING of The Resistance at the San Diego Greyhound Bus Terminal. Subsequently, SA NOBIE met with AUFDENSPRING on 4/29/68 and results of that recorded conversation are reported in SA NOBIE's FD 302. This tape recording is being maintained in the San Diego Division.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D) was at the Greyhound Bus Terminal on 5/14/68 in the line of his official business. FOIA(b)(7) - (D) GARY AUFDENSPRING, KENNETH EARL GILL, and RICHARD NORRIS, members of the Resistance, and recorded his conversation with them. This tape recording is being retained in the San Diego Division. Originals of leaflets referred to or described in this report are being retained in the 1A Section of the San Diego file.

LEAD

SAN DIEGO

Will by separate communication determine from the New York Division the nature and scope of previously requested investigation concerning the Resistance.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	EDWARD L. MORRIS	**Office:**	SAN DIEGO
Date:	June 17, 1968		
Field Office File #:	San Diego 14-91	**Bureau File #:**	25-573130 14-2965
Title:	THE RESISTANCE		

Character: SEDITION; SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948 - COUNSELING, AIDING, AND ABETTING

Synopsis:

Activities of GARY AUFDENSPRING, KENNETH EARL GILL, and RICHARD NORRIS, identified as members of the Resistance, set forth. Activities of these individuals center around passing out anti-Selective Service System literature to inductees at San Diego Greyhound Bus Terminal and follow-up counseling of draft resisters. AUFDENSPRING states he is full time worker for the Resistance, has 25 active workers, and has opened an office at San Diego in conjunction with San Diego Draft College, a newly formed county-wide coordinated group of draft counseling agencies.

- P -

DETAILS: This case was predicated upon receipt of information on February 28, 1968, from DONALD ROGERS, U. S. Border Patrol, San Ysidro, California, advising that he was on duty that morning at the Greyhound Bus Terminal in San Diego and that he observed unknown individuals passing out literature which he determined to be anti-Selective Service System leaflets.

ROGERS obtained a copy of one leaflet which urged the reader to resist induction and to refuse to cooperate with the Selective Service System.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O—273-878

On March 25, 1968, a search of the San Diego City Directory by SA EDWARD L. MORRIS reflected that telephone number 232-8866 is listed to GEORGE B. TURNER, 1511 29th Street, San Diego, California.

On April 9, 1968, SAM BEASLEY, Security Department, Pacific Telephone Company, San Diego, advised that telephone number 286-4456 is listed to GARY AUFDENSPRING, 4456 52nd Street, San Diego, California.

The above telephone numbers appeared on a leaflet signed "The Resistance" and handed to Special Agents ERIC A. MC MASTERS, R. RAY HOOPER, and SHERMAN NOBLE, JR., on April 15, 1968, by unknown individuals at the Greyhound Bus Terminal in San Diego, California. The leaflet handed to SA NOBLE was given to him by an individual subsequently identified as GARY AUFDENSPRING.

On April 10, 1968, Mrs. VIRGINIA MILBOURNE, Selective Service System, San Diego, California, advised that on Monday, 4/15/68, at 6:00 a.m., buses are scheduled to leave the Greyhound Bus Depot, San Diego, with a group of inductees to be transported to the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Los Angeles, California. She further advised that the next date the inductees would be transported from San Diego to Los Angeles would be on 5/14/68.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 25, 1968

At approximately 6:15 PM SA SHERMAN NOBLE, JR. contacted a white male American who was approximately 6'1" in height, weighing 174 pounds at the Greyhound Bus Station in San Diego, California. Subject gave his name as GARY OPDONSTRONG and gave a pamphlet to SA NOBLE which was entitled "Life is beautiful, don't destroy it." At the bottom of this leaflet was the title "The Resistance".

SA SHERMAN NOBLE, JR. quired this individual as to how he could obtain more information concerning the leaflet which he had received. This individual them informed SA NOBLE that he could be contacted at the San Diego number shown on this leaflet.

On 4/15/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 14-91

by SA SHERMAN NOBLE, JR./ 4 ejt Date dictated 4/19/68

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 17, 1968

At approximately 5:50 a.m. I entered the Broadway entrance to the Greyhound Bus Station, Broadway and First, San Diego, at which time an individual standing directly by the entrance handed me a mimeographed sheet of paper which I dated, initialed and retained for possible evidentiary value. This individual made no comment to me and I did not speak to him but went inside the bus terminal after receiving the sheet of paper. This individual was a white male, American, 20 to 25 years, 5'7" to 5'9" tall, 150 lbs., brown hair, fair complexion, wearing gray pullover sweater and dark slacks.

On 4/15/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 14-91

5

by SA ERIC A. MC MASTERS /jkw Date dictated 4/17/68

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 25, 1968

At approximately 6:30 AM, SA SHERMAN NOBLE, JR. was handed a leaflet entitled "Life is Beautiful, Don't Destroy It" by a white male American who identified himself as HAROLD. This individual was questioned in an effort to get more information concerning this leaflet, however, individual advised that this was his first day that he had participated in handing out this leaflet and he had been informed that if more information was needed by anyone, they should contact a GARY at San Diego 286-4456. Individual did not verbally say this, however, pointed it out to SA NOBLE on the leaflet that was being handed out.

On 4/15/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 14-91

6

by SA SHERMAN NOBLE, JR./ ejt Date dictated 4/19/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Best possible image.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 7, 1968

There was a meeting at Keith's Waffle Shop, 7th and Broadway, San Diego, California, between SA SHERMAN NOBLE, JR., acting under the assumed identity of DON JOHNSON, and GARY AUFDERHEIDE. During this meeting, SA NOBLE was attempting to obtain draft information for his brother, JOHN JOHNSON.

At approximately 5:15 p.m., while residing at Drake Hotel in Room 233, 729 E Street, San Diego, California, SA NOBLE received a call from GARY. GARY advised that he was unable to keep his appointment as previously planned, but would like to meet SA NOBLE at Keith's Waffle Shop, 7th and Broadway, San Diego. SA NOBLE advised GARY that it would take approximately 30 minutes before he would be able to meet him.

At approximately 5:45 p.m., SA NOBLE contacted GARY at Keith's Waffle Shop. GARY advised SA NOBLE that the reason he was unwilling to meet SA NOBLE at the hotel as previously planned was due to a situation which he had been confronted with approximately two days ago. He stated that approximately two days ago he had been set up by the CID or some other investigative organization.

When confronted with a question as available methods to keep from being inducted into the U. S. Army, GARY advised that three methods were available. The three methods are as follows:

1. To refuse to step forward at the Induction Center;
2. To assume false identity which he characterized as going underground;
3. To be examined by a personal physician for some defect which might have been overlooked by the Selective Service Examining Board.

When questioned as to what would happen if an individual failed to take a step forward at the time of being sworn in, he advised that this could possibly lead to litigation and could subsequently end by an individual being sent to jail.

On 4/23/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 14-31

by SA SHERMAN NOBLE, JR./alt:rcj 7 Date dictated 5/2/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

When telling GARY I felt that this would not be the best alternative, he explained to me that a private physical examination by a physician not associated with the Selective Service could be conducted and that it was possible that some defect could be found that would make an individual unfit for military service. GARY was then asked to refer a physician who he felt could conduct such a physical. GARY advised that he could not refer me to a physician in San Diego, however, he was sure that such a physician could be found. He stated that there are no physicians at present in San Diego, however attempts were being made to establish some physicians in this area that sympathize with the peace movement. GARY stated that the movement in San Diego is relatively new, however, he is quite certain that for a fee of approximately $100 such a physician could be obtained in the Los Angles area. When questioned as to the name of such a physician, GARY stated that he did not know any particular physician in Los Angeles.

At this time the alternative method of going underground was put to GARY and he advised that he did not agree with taking this method however stated that there is an element in the peace movement which advocates this method. He stated that he does not have very much information concerning going underground.

During the latter part of this conversation, GARY advised that a BILL SMITH was conducting a meeting on Wednesday night for the Resistance at 1355 Westwood Boulevard, Westwood. GARY advised that SMITH is more or less the leader of the Resistance in the Southern California area. The meeting was terminated with the advice of GARY that for a real determination to be made which method would be best, a meeting should be set up between he and my assumed brother, JOHN JOHNSON.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 23, 1968

There was a meeting at Keith's Waffle Shop, Seventh and Broadway, San Diego, California, between SA SHERMAN NOBLE, JR., acting under the assumed identity of DON JOHNSON, and GARY AUFDERHEIDE. During this meeting, SA NOBLE was attempting to obtain draft information for his brother, JOHN JOHNSON.

In response to a previously arranged meeting between NOBLE and JOHNSON, which was to take place at the Drake Hotel in Room 232, 729 B Street, San Diego, California, to get this draft information, NOBLE received a call at approximately 5:15 p.m. The caller, GARY, advised that he was unable to keep his appointment as previously planned, but would like to meet SA NOBLE at Keith's Waffle Shop, Seventh and Broadway, San Diego. SA NOBLE advised GARY that it would take him approximately 30 minutes before he would be able to meet him.

The following is a narrative of the highlights of this conversation:

GARY: The reason that I didn't want to come to your room is because I had a bad experience. A couple of days ago, or something equivalent, I got stopped by the Military Intelligence.

NOBLE: Do you think that I might get into trouble, or something?

GARY: Oh, no, what I'm doing right here is legal. Your brother is scheduled to report on the 14th?

NOBLE: Yeah.

GARY: He doesn't want to go?

NOBLE: Yeah. I don't know, when I was in I had a bad experience. He had a lot of crazy ideas, but I thought that we should look at some of the half way legal angles.

On 4/29/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 14-91

by SA SHERMAN NOBLE, JR./bef:cjf Date dictated 5/20/68

9

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SD 14-01

GARY: Could you tell me briefly why he doesn't want to go in?

NOBLE: He doesn't believe in the war, and I don't believe in the war and he is just trying to find some way out. The thing about it is he's not married and he doesn't have any children. I contacted Phelps and he asked me all these questions. He can't get out on any of these things. We talked around but as yet he hasn't been able to talk or give too much advice or anything . . . . . Mama died and you know this is more or less a split up family and I've been a kind of father to him.

GARY: Is he supporting anybody?

NOBLE: No.

GARY: Does he have anything wrong with his physical?

NOBLE: No.

GARY: Can you think of anything physical? Eye problems? Hearing problems?

NOBLE: No.

GARY: He's had his physical?

NOBLE: Pretty sure on that.

GARY: Actually, it doesn't matter. Los Angeles Induction Center just passes anybody.

NOBLE: Yeah.

GARY: Actually, if there is nothing wrong with him what it boils down to is that he has three alternatives: One is going to prison. Two is assuming false identity and leaving the country. As far as leaving the country, most of them go to Canada.

NOBLE: Well, wouldn't you have to have some type of papers to go to Canada?

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GARY: To go to Canada the first thing you have to do is get you a U. S. passport.

NOBLE: Well, won't they start asking questions as to why you want to leave the United States, or something?

GARY: Well, if you want to get a passport don't get it in San Diego, get it in Los Angeles. If you get a passport in San Diego at the County Clerk's office, they demand that you bring a letter from your Draft Board stating that you have permission to leave. What they do is illegal. (not sure)

NOBLE: What about going to Mexico?

GARY: There is an extradition treaty with Mexico since Mexico has a draft law also.

NOBLE: What about going underground?

GARY: I don't know that much about it, two of my friends have gone underground and that means that you can't stay anyplace that you are known and you become a fugitive from justice. In other words, expediency come to be known and I personally can't agree with that way out.

NOBLE: The only thing about that, if you get into trouble they are going to catch up with you.

GARY: Yeah, that's always a possibility because if you leave the states and try to come back they'll arrest you.

NOBLE: When I was drafted and was in the Army myself, well I had my bouts with the Army, and was in Fort Chaffee in 1959, well I went to New York and the long arm reached out and got me.

GARY: One other thing you can do is to refuse induction. When they tell you to take a step forward you can refuse to take a step forward and then you are considered in violation of the law. (At this point GARY explained the legal entanglement that could be expected. He explained that at this time it takes approximately eight months before a registrant is brought to trial, and if at any time the registrant displays a willingness to be inducted into the Armed Forces, the government usually drops all charges).

NOBLE: Well you've had more experience than I have. What would you suggest?

GARY: Well, that puts me in a bad position, what it boils down to is a person has to decide what he wants to do. (At this time GARY explained that the only thing he could do was tell the methods available and that he personally could not say which alternative was best for a particular individual).

NOBLE: I can understand that.

GARY: (At this time GARY explained that when being inducted into the Army there is some type of security questionnaire that must be signed. He advised to the effect that one could refuse to sign stating that he is unwilling to do so without advice of counsel. He stated that legal entanglements like this would take up some time and would delay induction. He advised that this could also result in being sent to a penitentiary).

NOBLE: On this deal here. You mean to tell me they can turn around and send him to prison and once he's released he could be inducted into the service?

GARY: No, no. What happened is that he goes up there and they hand him a bunch of forms, forms which he agrees to serve his obligation of six years; forms which he agrees to serve two years on active duty, two years in the Active Reserve, and two years in the Standby Reserve. He signs those two forms and then he gets some insurance forms, his GI insurance. (At this point GARY explained that no one could be forced to sign these forms and what they would do at this time is tell my brother to leave). At this time he would be transferred to Army Intelligence at San Diego and at that time investigation would be conducted to determine whether he has any association with any subversive organizations. This process takes approximately three months. When the investigation is completed and they decide he is not subversive, and I presume he isn't, he will then receive a notice to report back to Los Angeles within two weeks.

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NOBLE: Let me ask you this. Right now he has this pretty good job. Do you think it would affect him?

GARY: (GARY explained that he couldn't say about this. At this point he asked was he aware of his Selective Service stand. At this point GARY went on to explain the possibilities of a Conscientious Objector claim).

NOBLE: I don't know. What do you think? How have guys been most successful in the past staying out of the Army?

GARY: (GARY explained steps that are taken before individuals receive their draft notices).

NOBLE: Let's say he goes underground, how did he go about that? He just can't vanish!

GARY: Its a matter of getting . . . this is just getting started, this underground idea . . there's no satisfaction in remaining a fugitive the rest of your life unless the law is changed. It's easier for some people to do it than others, such as being a hippie, etc.

NOBLE: Yes, but you don't see any Negro hippies.

GARY: If you're Negro you can go into the ghetto or someplace like that. I haven't talked to any you guys in quite a while but there's three black agencies in L.A. (At this point GARY took leaflets from his briefcase and pointed these agencies out.

NOBLE: Can I have this or do you want it back?

GARY: No, you can have it. (At this point GARY discussed the counselling sessions that were taking place in Los Angeles).

NOBLE: If he went up there and he just refused to take the step forward, what would happen, or how long would it take before he would come up for trial?

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GARY: (GARY explained that right now unless he is well known it would be approximately six to eight months before he would come up for trial. Right now it will be six months before the Grand Jury meets in Los Angeles and would be able to return an indictment. After the indictment comes down, the FBI would contact you and they do it in one of two ways. In most cases they simply send you a letter stating that your indictment is down and that you are to appear before the U. S. Commissioner at a particular time and at that time it is likely that you will be placed under arrest in front of the U. S. Commissioner and it is likely that you would be left out upon your own recognizance, and you don't have to post bail. You will be granted a trial by jury within approximately two months. The average sentence in Los Angeles is approximately two years - - - local. At this point, NOBLE pointed out to GARY that he was interested in helping his brother to get out of the draft, but was interested in a way to go about this without subjecting himself to being imprisoned).

GARY: How old is your brother?

NOBLE: Twenty.

GARY: Not a father?

NOBLE: Not a father. However, this girl in Albuquerque who he was supposed to knock up, but he never claimed it.

GARY: You said he's driving a truck.

NOBLE: Yes, for Don Carlo in National City.

GARY: Actually, what it boils down to then is finding out whether he has any physical defects.

NOBLE: I'm sure he has already had his physical, though.

GARY: I know, but you see on a physical they just pass anybody . . . GARY made a statement to the effect that they have (the physicians) no regards to rules and regulations for passing an inductee. He advised

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that a private physician could be obtained and the medical board at the Induction Center could be overruled. He stated that such an examination would cost from $75 to $100. He advised that they had doctors in all areas that would conduct such an examination; however, he stated that he knew of no such doctor in the San Diego area at present.

GARY: Has he ever had asthma? Common allergies, etc?

NOBLE: No. The only thing about it one physical is just about like another physical, isn't it?

GARY: No, 75% of the people that go before the board and take the examination are really unfit for military service as required by standards.
(GARY went on and explained statistically the chances of being eliminated by being examined by private physician.)

Suits have been filed by two doctors at the Medical Center for incompetence. The Induction Center in Los Angeles is one of the worse in the country.

NOBLE: Do you have a doctor here that someone can go to?

GARY: No, there is supposed to be a lawyer that is going around and trying to get a list of these doctors, but you would have a better chance in L. A.

NOBLE: (Brothers physical condition was discussed once again as to possible elements that would exempt him from the draft. GARY explained that since the resistence was fairly new in the San Diego area and had only operated for approximately a month). At this point GARY excused himself to use the telephone in order to get some more information concerning this matter from another unknown individual.

GARY: After using the telephone GARY advised that he would be unable to do very much until he could talk with my brother. He advised he could be contacted at the same number through Wednesday, however, he would be moving at that time and his forwarding address is unknown.

SD 14-91

During the latter part of this conversation, GARY advised that a BILL SMITH is conducting meetings on Wednesday nights for resistence at 1355 Westwood Boulevard, Westwood, California. He stated that SMITH is more or less the leader of the resistence in Southern California. The meeting was terminated with the advice of GARY that for a real determination to be made a meeting would have to be set up with my brother, JOHN JOHNSON.

16

1

SD 1491
ELM:pgh

In the May, 1968 edition of "The Gadfly" Newsletter, published by the San Diego Council for Social Action, appeared the following letter written by GARY AUFDENSPRING:

"SPOCK IT TO ME (The story of Gary Aufdenspring, a young man who opposes the draft and is working for the Resitance in San Diego. Gary is a former president of the student body at S.D. High School, is now attending SDSC, and says his parents will probably vote for Nixon)"

> "I am committed to spending the next five years of my life in a federal penitentiary. I could spend them somewhere else. But I won't.
>
> "On November 28, 1967, I refused to submit to induction into the United States Army, knowing full well the consequences of my action. Across the country are thousands of young men who have done what I have done, or will do what I have done, are doing what I have done, when their time comes. They will not kill in Vietnam or in America's ghettos or wherever they might have been sent. These young men are members of The Resistance.
>
> "The Resistance is a group of young men who feel they can no longer passively accept their draft deferments and let others be forced to go in their places. WE REFUSE TO COOPERATE WITH THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM! Most of us have returned our draft cards to the government or will return them on April 3rd. We cannot cooperate in any way with a system that perpetuates murder in our name. We believe that only by doing so will we be in a position to speak to young Americans who are faced with the draft. We would like each American male to realize that he must make a moral decision as to whether or not he will allow himself to be used as an amoral tool.
>
> "The Resistance recognizes all positions of conscience as valid. We offer advice and counseling on such matters as conscientious objection, Canada, and one's legal rights under the Selective Service Act. But, most of all, we offer community and solidarity to those who find themselves outside the law because of their beliefs."

"When Bill Garaway of the Los Angeles Resistance refused induction on Tuesday, March 12, about 175 of his friends showed up outside the Induction Center to celebrate his emancipation from fear. We threw a party - passed out coffee, doughnuts, cookies, flowers, and balloons. There was music also and most important, smiles for everyone - inductees, military personnel and general passers-by. There were no picket lines or harassment of those who were going to enter military service for we feel that they are simply our brothers who were caught up in the trip (had they accepted the government's rationale, they would have enlisted). Ten young men refused induction that day. One hundred ninety two did not show up.

"The Resistance is organizing in San Diego. Even if you are not eligible for the draft, there are many things you can do. We are in desperate need of money, counselors, etc.

"We resist the draft and the war. Will you?

"Gary Aufdenspring

"(If you need or can offer help, you can reach Gary at 286-4456."

18

KENNETH EARL GILL, 2233 8th Street, National City, California, is the subject of a Selective Service Act investigation of the San Diego Division as a result of failure to report for induction on April 15, 1968. In this connection, GILL was interviewed by SA WILLIAM OTTO HEATON on May 9, 1968, and after being advised of his rights orally explained to SA HEATON that he reported to the Greyhound Bus Terminal, San Diego, California, on April 15, 1968, to report for induction. He advised that he boarded the bus and went to Los Angeles, but refused to submit to induction on that date. GILL stated that he expected to be indicted for his failure to step forward and advised he preferred going to prison rather than serving in the military.

GILL stated that he was a worker for The Resistance.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 15, 1968

Between the hours of 6:00 to 6:45 a.m. this date, the following individuals were observed at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, First and Broadway, San Diego, California, passing out literature to individuals about to board buses to report for induction. They were observed handing them green leaflets:

KEN GILL, white male, age about 19 years, 2233 East Eighth Street, National City, California, light brown hair, about 6' 1"; Long hair and beard.

RICHARD NORRIS, white male, age about 19 years, 1237 Scott Drive, National City, California, black hair, long sideburns.

GARY AUFDENSPRING, white male, age about 21 years, 4456 52nd Street, San Diego, California, 6', black hair, wears horn-rimmed glasses.

On 5/14/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 14-91

by SA EDWARD L. MORRIS/pgh 20 Date dictated 5/14/68

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/4/68

CARL EDWARD GIDMAN, News Cameraman, KFMB-TV (Channel 8), San Diego, California, a source of known reliability, advised that on May 14, 1968, at 6:00 a.m. at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, First Avenue and Broadway, San Diego, California, were observed the following individuals passing out anti-draft literature to groups of inductees about to board the bus for Los Angeles:

GARY AUFDENSPRING, who stated that he was in charge of "the resistance" movement in San Diego and stated that he was a full-time employee, 7 days a week, working for "the resistance," which was to open an office in the near future in San Diego.

RICHARD NORRIS, about 19 years of age, 1237 Scott Drive, National City, California.

KEN GILL, about 19 years of age, who resides at 2233 East 8th Street, National City, California.

On 5/14/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 14-91

by SA EDWARD L. MORRIS/vlh 21 Date dictated 5/21/68

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 24, 1968

CARL EDWARD GIDMAN, News Cameraman, KFMB TV, San Diego, advised that he was at the Greyhound Bus Terminal on the morning of May 14, 1968. GIDMAN stated that three individuals identified to him as GARY AUFDENSPRING, KENNETH EARL GILL, and RICHARD NORRIS were passing out several leaflets to inductees about to board the bus to report for induction at Los Angeles.

GIDMAN stated that the individual identified to him as GARY AUFDENSPRING handed him three leaflets signed "The Resistance" and made these leaflets available to SA EDWARD L. MORRIS.

On 5/14/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 14-91

by SA EDWARD L. MORRIS/cjf 22 Date dictated 5/20/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SD 14-91

Attached are the copies of the three leaflets given to CARL EDWARD GILMAN, News Cameramen, KFMB TV, San Diego, California, on May 14, 1968, by GARY AUFDENSPRING:

A Greyhound Bus D[illegible]t at 6 o'clock in the morning [illegible] a hell of a place. For most of you it is even more so because you are not here by choice. You have been drafted.

This grim little gathering here this morning is the first step in a process designed to change you from a free human being into a machine. A machine to be used by the Army for whatever purposes it sees fit. A machine that will probably be used to kill.

THINK ABOUT IT.

LIFE IS BEAUTIFUL
DON'T DESTROY IT

A few minutes from now you will, through the kindness and courtesy of the U. S. Government, climb on a bus for a free, two hour ride to the Induction Center in Los Angeles. We ask that you use this time to decide whether or not you will demand to be treated as a human being when you arrive. There are many young men who are demanding this, who are refusing to cooperate with the draft and the war. On each induction day an average of ten men are refusing induction in Los Angeles, an average of thirty in Oakland. And the number is growing rapidly.

Members of THE RESISTANCE will be in front of the Induction Center when you arrive. Talk to them. They have refused to cooperate with the draft. They have refused to submit to induction into the Army. They have refused to kill in Vietnam or in America's ghettos or wherever they might have been sent.

They will probably pay a price for their refusal...... a prison sentence. But they will pay that price. They have chosen to celebrate life, not destroy it. They will resist the draft and the war.

WILL YOU?

IF SO, YOU DO NOT STAND ALONE

WE WILL SUPPORT YOU.

THE RESISTANCE San Diego 286-4456 Los Angeles 473-6410 879-9440

WHATEVER YOU DECIDE TO DO, WE WISH YOU THE BEST OF LUCK AND LIFE

THE RESISTANCE

Most of you are not here by choice. You have been drafted. Each of you must make a moral decision as to whether you will allow yourself to be used as an amoral tool by the forces of death. Or whether you will demand to be treated as a human being.

We ask that you demand to be treated as a human being. In short, we ask you to celebrate life. And it is in this spirit that

THE RESISTANCE

INVITES YOU TO A PARTY

(transportation courtesy of the U. S. Government)

This morning when you arrive at the Induction Center in Los Angeles, you will find a party in progress. A party complete with music, flowers, doughnuts and coffee.

THE RESISTANCE is throwing this party to celebrate the refusal of one of its members to cooperate with the draft. To celebrate his refusal to submit to induction into the Army today. To celebrate his refusal to kill in Vietnam or in America's ghettos or wherever he might have been sent.

He will probably pay a price for his refusal... a prison sentence. But he is prepared to pay this price. He has made his choice. He will resist the draft and the war.

WILL YOU?

IF SO, YOU DO NOT STAND ALONE

WE WILL SUPPORT YOU.

THE RESISTANCE
SAN DIEGO - 286-4456
LOS ANGELES - 473-6410, 879-9440

WHATEVER YOUR CHOICE, GOOD LUCK TO YOU.

THE RESISTANCE

Ω

DECLARES THIS TO BE

"GIVE THE ARMY A FLOWER DAY"

Most of you probably think of flowers in one of three ways:

1. As something your mother grows in her garden,
2. As something that hippies groove on,
3. As something you use to seduce your girlfriend.

We suggest that flowers are something else-- a way of showing the Army and the Selective Service System that you are more than a warm, numbered body. A way of showing them that you are a human being with all the dignity and rights of a free man.

It may sound like a strange request, but we ask you to take this flower with you to the Induction Center. Politely offer it to one of the people there. Offer it to the human tape-recorder who tells you how to fill out your forms. Offer it to the medic who takes your blood-sample or to the doctor who "examines" you. Use it to remind them of your humanity.

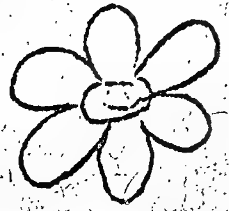
Or, if you prefer, simply leave it somewhere in the Induction Center-- on a table, in your clothes basket, on the stairs or wherever.

Or, if you want to keep your flower, just wear it or carry it around with you all day. This flower is your personal property and cannot legally be taken from you.

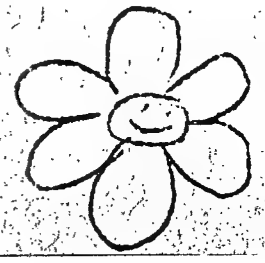
There will be some people in front of the Induction Center when you arrive there. They are members of THE RESISTANCE, young men who are refusing to be drafted and who are willing to go to prison rather than kill in Vietnam or in Americas ghettos. If you have problems with the draft, talk to them or give us a call.

THE RESISTANCE SAN DIEGO - 286-4456 * LOS ANGELES 473-6410, 879-9440

WHATEVER YOU DO WITH YOUR FLOWER,



WE HOPE YOU HAVE THE NICEST POSSIBLE DAY



Best possible image.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 13, 1968

CARL EDWARD GILMAN, News Cameraman, KFMB-TV (Channel 8), San Diego, California, advised that he was at the San Diego Greyhound Bus Terminal, First and Broadway, on the morning of May 13, 1968, and that at approximately 6:00 AM he observed three individuals distributing literature to groups assembling and about to board the Greyhound busses for Los Angeles to report for induction. GILMAN stated that these individuals introduced themselves to him and are identified as follows:

1) GARY AUFDENSPRING, a white male, about 21 years of age, who resides at 4456 - 52nd Street, San Diego, California.

2) KEN GILL, white male, about 19 years of age, of 2233 East Eighth Street, National City, California.

3) RICHARD NORRIS, a white male, about 19 years of age, who resides at 1237 Scott Drive, National City, California.

GILMAN advised that he was engaged in a conversation with GARY AUFDENSPRING and KEN GILL about 6:45 AM, and that he recorded this conversation. GILMAN provided SA EDWARD L. NORRIS with the recording. Pertinent portions of this conversation are herewith set forth:

"Carl: This is a national group?
Gary: (Yes)
Carl: Are they all the same name, The Resistance?
Gary: Right.
Ken: Right.
Gary: . . . We work very closely with Los Angeles Resistance (Gary further explained that when the busload of inductees reaches Los Angeles Induction Center, members of the Resistance will meet the bus, pass out flowers to people about to report for induction, and offer moral support and encouragement to those of them who intend to resist by not stepping forward to report for induction).

On 5/14/68 at San Diego, California File # SD 14-91

by SA EDWARD L. NORRIS/bef 29 Date dictated 5/20/68

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"Carl: Is the purpose...of the Resistance... to overthrow the Selective Service (System)...?

Gary: ...first of all, I'd like to make a point. People in the Resistance feel differently about different things. We have no ideology. People in the Resistance are merely selected war objectors in Vietnam...nor merely pacificists.... we want to see the Selective Service System stopped.

Carl: What do you tell the young draftees when they come up here?

Gary: My practice is simply - at this point this is the last time we are going to be able to refuse to go to the induction center - two hours from now - it is simply a matter of if they are on the verge of making a decision - you know - to refuse - to let them know that I'm there to give them that type of moral encouragement. If they're heart-set on going in, then that's a decision they have to make. I don't sell "resistance". Any time we do sell it, it becomes a "bum trip" for us...any individual - I can't tell him what to do, he has to make that decision himself.

Carl: What kind of system would you like to see as far as the military is concerned - strictly volunteer?

Gary: First of all, an end to conscription...I have refused induction twice, the first time they didn't prosecute, that was November of 1966... I get these questions 'Well aren't you giving aid and comfort to the enemy?' Well in the first place I don't accept their definition of 'enemy'. What is the enemy? What is this anti-communist thing this country is so grown up on?...if it's the idea of communism, you can't kill it...the Resistance is giving aid and comfort to anybody....

Ken: Well, I feel you should resist the draft, but I also feel you should resist our so-called society because the society is yelling and screaming at all these young men to go out and kill for the society and these people in the society won't do a darn thing for themselves.... and when these people realize they're not fighting for a country, they are fighting for these people in power so they won't lose this power, and I can't fight for someone who wants

SD 14-91
ELM:jkw

"power and that's all this so-called society wants is power to manipulate other people and that's what the draft is doing - it's manipulating millions of people. I don't want to be manipulated by anyone.

Carl: And what do you (Ken) tell the young man coming through?

Ken: I try to talk to them and see what their conscience tells them to do and if their conscience says don't go out and don't blow up all these women and children and don't kill our black people in the ghettos and if they feel that way I try to convince them not to do that. The only reason they do do it is out of fear and if they conquer this so-called fear they have they wouldn't go.

Gary: They (inductees) do not want to go in. If they accepted the government's rationale they would have enlisted, but instead they had to be drafted and forced down here and it's a matter of pointing that out to them, saying well if you don't really want to go in, don't go in. You'll have to take certain consequences - any act has its consequences.

Carl: Are you working?

Gary: No.

Ken: Well, he's working, but he's working for the Resistance.

Carl: ...are you employed?

Gary: I employ myself is what it amounts to, but I am employed by the Resistance.

Carl: I figured that.

Carl: ...well you don't receive any money? There's no income out of this?

Gary: Well, yeah, for me there is...there, well I'm supported right now on the basis that there is a number of adult supporters of the Resistance around who have a monthly pledge and I get about $100 (dollars) a month or so - and that takes care of food and rent. We're opening an office today, I hope.

Carl: Today?

Gary: 28th and B (Streets)

"Carl: How many people do you have here locally (active in the Resistance)?
Gary: Active, about 25.
Carl: How come they're not all down here? (At the bus station)
Gary: It's hard to get people up at 5:00 in the morning."

In addition to the above, GILMAN advised that he took some color movie film of GILL, AUFDENSPRING and NORRIS passing out literature to individuals about to board buses for Los Angeles to report for induction. GILMAN stated that GARY AUFDENSPRING stated that he was going to open an office in the near future at 28th and B Streets, San Diego, and that he would like GILMAN to do some work for him producing films to be shown to people who are considering resisting the draft. GILMAN further explained that GARY AUFDENSPRING said that he was a full-time worker for "The Resistance" and that his income consisted of approximately $100 per month in donations from private citizens who have pledged a monthly support for the movement in San Diego. The donations pay his salary, and the cost of flowers, donuts and pamphlets. In the future, donations will cover the cost of renting office space. GILMAN stated that AUFDENSPRING claimed he devoted seven days a week, 24 hours a day, full-time, to resisting the draft.

SD 14-91

In the June, 1968, edition of "The Gadfly" newsletter published by the San Diego Counsel For Social Action (SDCSA), a documentation of which is attached as an appendix hereto, announced that the SDCSA sponsored an art auction on May 26, 1968, at La Jolla (San Diego), California, for the benefit of the Resistance. This article further points out that $900 was raised at this fund raising affair and this amount would be donated to the Resistance.

At this auction, the article continues, GARY AUFDENSPRING explained the manner in which the Resistance functions and announced the opening of their new offices at 1216 28th Street, San Diego, California. The office space is to be shared with the new San Diego Draft College, a county-wide coordinated group of draft counseling agencies.

APPENDIX

COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL ACTION, FORMERLY KNOWN AS COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL ACTION

In January, 1966, a confidential source advised that organizational meetings looking to the formation of a political action group were held under the sponsorship of the San Diego Communist Party with these meetings culminating in the formation of the Coordinating Council for Social Action (CCSA). This council is composed of representatives of various peace, student and civil rights organizations in San Diego. The San Diego Communist Party reportedly hopes to keep the CCSA on a broad basis and to avoid red-baiting.

Communist Party members have taken an active part in this council since its inception and continue to do so by holding office, working on committees and managing the finances.

This source advised on May 19, 1968, that the San Diego Communist Party continues to dominate and control the CCSA through active participation of Communist Party members, and that this organization has now changed its name from Coordinating Council for Social Action (CCSA) to Council for Social Action (CSA).

APPENDIX

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (14-2965) DATE: JUN 18 1968

FROM : SAC, WFO (25-30912) (P)

SUBJECT: THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 4/3/68
SSA, 1948; SEDITION
(OO:NY)

ReWFOairtel to the Bureau dated 4/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and three copies of an LHM regarding captioned subject.

Enclosed for the information of offices receiving a copy of this communication is one copy each of the LHM.

WFO has compiled the material described inthe LHM, and individual cases, as appropriate, have been opened.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - New York (14-382) (Enc. 2)
(1 - 25-110164)
1 - Albany (100-19901) (Enc. 1)
1 - Boston (14-133) (Enc. 1)
1 - Butte (Enc. 1)
1 - Chicago (14-191) (Enc. 1)
1 - Denver (100-9431) (Enc. 1)
1 - Indianapolis (Enc. 1)
1 - Jacksonville (Enc. 1)
1 - Kansas City (Enc. 1)
1 - Los Angeles (100-70116) (Enc. 1)
1 - Newark (Enc. 1)
1 - New Haven (Enc. 1)
1 - Omaha (14-89) (Enc. 1)
1 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1)
1 - Phoenix (Enc. 1)
1 - Pittsburgh (Enc. 1)
1 - Richmond (Enc. 1)
1 - San Francisco (14-214) (Enc. 1)
1 - WFO

JTS:rmh
(22)

P9. 8, 11

100-70116-254

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED N FILED N
3 JUN 20 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES
Peterson

Petersen

5010-108
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535

JUN 18 1968

THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
APRIL 3, 1968

On April 8, 1968, Arthur C. Bonham, Chief Supervisor, Records and Administrative Office, United States Department of Justice (USDJ), furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation an envelope addressed to "Mr. Ramsey Clark, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C." The envelope was postmarked April 4, 1968, at New York, New York, and bore a return address of "The Resistance, 5 Beekman Street, RM 1025 N.Y, N.Y. 10038".

An inventory of the contents of the envelope disclosed 99 Selective Service System draft cards, and 31 miscellaneous letters, and statements expressing anti-war, anti-draft sentiments. Due to some individuals sending more than one item, the materials received represent 99 individuals.

Included in the material was the following:

100-70116-253

SEARCHED .... INDEXED ....
SERIALIZED ..N.. FILED ..N..
JUN 18 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES
Petersen

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM REGISTRATION
CERTIFICATE AND/OR NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION
FOR THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:

Name	Selective Service Number (SSN)	Address
Joseph Wayne Adler	36-19-40-228 Local Board (LB) Number 19; Second Floor, 933 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	88 Horatio Street Apartment 5B, New York, New York
Daniel Charles Anker	4-51-44-513 LB Number 51 - Alameda County, 2030 Franklin Street, Oakland, California	
Frederick D.M. Aronow	19-117-45-22 LB Number 117 - 4 Boyd Street, Newton, Massachusetts	
Ted Lawrence Auerbach	50-63-47-1371 LB Number 63 - 165-08 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, New York	
Fernando Luis Barreiro	50-14-37-445 LB Number 14 - 321 West 44 Street, New York	
William M. Baugher	23-24-45-257 LB Number 24 - 104 East Franklin, Liberty, Missouri	

THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
APRIL 3, 1968

Name	Selective Service Number (SSN)	Address
David Joseph Bennet	12-138-46-205 LB Number 138 - The Glass Block, 113-25 West Third Street, Marion, Indiana	
Charles Bricken	28-33-47-771 LB Number 33 - Third Floor 620 Bangs Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey	
Jon Christopher Brown	28-27-49-402 LB Number 27 - Second Floor, 102 Midland Avenue, Kearney, New Jersey	
Charles Galbraith Carmalt	44-10-44-65 LB Number 10 - 108 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia	433 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, Virginia
Stepehn R. Carpenter	28-3-43-1102 LB Number 3 For New Jersey 20 Banta Place, Hackensack, New Jersey	105 West 82nd Street, New York
Bruce Christianson	30-6-49-764 LB Number 6 - 507 Rockaway Avenue, Valley Stream, New York	
Duncan Leigh Cooper	30-4-43-1119 LB Number 4 - 63 North Main Street, Freeport, New York	315 West 23 Street Aparmment 824, New York City

THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
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Name	Selective Service Number (SSN)	Address
Charles E. Creegan	50-20-46-272 LB Number 20 - 881 Girard Avenue, Bronx, New York	
Richard William Cohn	36-146-45-13 LB Number 146, Room 318, Beury Building, 3701 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	6411 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Edward Lew Cohen	30-4-48-879 LB Number 4, 63 North Main Street, Freeport, New York	
Patrick Michael Cunningham	30-3-48-238 LB Number 3 - 161 Great Neck Road, Great Neck, New York	
Peter Holmes Dailey	28-3-47-805 LB Number 3 - For New Jersey - 20 Banta Place, Hackensack, New Jersey	
Richard John DeHaas	10-25-48-81 LB Number 25 - Post Office Building, Post Office Box 226, Grangeville, Idaho	
Tracey Taylor Devlin	30-4-45-2301 LB Number 4 - 63 North Main Street, Freeport, New York	

THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
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Name	Selective Service Number (SSN)	Address
Thomas S. Doliner	30-5-47-3711 LB Number 5 - 134 Jackson Street, Hempstead, New York	
Michael Joseph Dover	30-12-44-513 LB Number 12 - First Federal Savings and Loan Building - 1019 Park Street (Room 209) Peekskill, New York	12 West 68th Street, New York, New York
Michael G. Duke	50-61-41-402 LB Number 61, 89-09 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, New York	Kew Gardens Hills, 35, New York
Edward Henry Elkins	50-13-30-507 LB Number 13 - 307 West 49th Street, New York	160 West 77th Street, New York, New York
Joel Jay Flax	30-4-48-3033 LB Number 4 - 63 North Main Street, Freeport, New York	

THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
APRIL 3, 1968

Name	Selective Service Number (SSN)	Address
Edward Carrington Flowers	4-53-43-44 LB Number 53, Almeda County, 24800 Mission Boulevard, Hayward, California	178 East Second Street, Number 31, New York, New York
Richard A. Frumess	5-4-47-607 LB Number 4 - New Customs House, Denver, Colorado	
Eugene Joseph Fuchs	30-5-43-1626 LB Number 5 - 134 Jackson Street, Hempstead, New York	
Mark Anschel Haskell	LB Number 17 Newark, New Jersey	32 Treacy Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
Kenneth J. Hildebrandt	5-13-48-529 LB Number 13 - 3401 South Bannock, Englewood, Colorado	
Robert Ward Hipkens	36-19-43-426 LB Number 19 Federal Building, 1000 Libery Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	
Gerald Clarke Hutchins	50-16-35-562 LB Number 16 - 321 West 44th Street, New York, New York	

THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
APRIL 3, 1968

Name	Selective Service Number (SSN)	Address
Bruce Robert Koball	50-57-49-193 LB Number 57-29-28-41st Avenue, Long Island City, New York	
Robert Frederick Kowollik	50-38-45-805 LB Number 38A-271 Codman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York	1167 East 59 Street, Brooklyn, New York
Richard Lee Lefkowitz	30-10-44-1120 LB Number 10-100 Stevens Avenue, Third Floor, Mt. Vernon, New York	26 Old Lyme Road Scarsdale, New York
Harvey S. Lichtman	50-26-46-463 LB Number 26-1910 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, New York	
Martin Paul Lieberman	50-41-33-121 LB Number 41 - 1329 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, New York	185 East Second Street, New York, New York
William E. Lee	6-5-46-239 LB Number 5 -120 West Main Street, New Britain, Connecticut	
Robert Gary Levin	50-41-42-285 LB Number 41-1329 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, New York	2426-64th Street Brooklyn, New York
Ronald B. McGuire	50-29-48-231 LB Number 29-1910 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, New York	

THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
APRIL 3, 1968

Name	Selective Service Number (SSN)	Address
Edwin Waldo Marvin, Jr.	6-1-41-953 LB Number 1-721 Main Street, Room 405, Hartford, Connecticut	485 Mountain Road West Hartford, Connecticut
Steven R. Marx	50-24-42-495 LB Number 24-881 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, New York	
Ronald F. Maxwell	28-38-47-14 LB Number 38 For New Jersey, 153-155 Ellison Street, Paterson, New Jersey	
Peter L. Merlin	4-98-42-302 LB Number 98 - Los Angeles County, 1301 Westwood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California	
William David Michtom	30-4-47-271 LB Number 4-63 North Main Street, Freeport, New York	
George Paul Moran	50-65-45-1212 LB Number 65-41-25 Kissena Boulevard (at Main Street) Flushing, New York	
Arnold Arthur Morse, II	8-22-49-47 LB Number 22 - Post Office Box 36, 212 City Building, St. Augustine, Florida	

Name	Selective Service Number (SSN)	Address
William Finbar Murphy	50-20-40-532 LB Number 20-881 Gerard Avenue, Bronx, New York	1116 Woodycrest Avenue, Bronx, New York
Peter John Namuth	50-8-48-25 LB Number 8-321 West 44th Street, New York, New York	
Howard Reis	50-16-49-263 LB Number 16-321 West 44th Street, New York, New York	
Donald Wilson Rose, Jr.	28-37-42-171 LB Number 37-153-155 Ellison Street, Paterson, New Jersey	
Arthur Eric Rosenstein	28-3-44-150 LB Number 3-20 Banta Place, Hackensack, New Jersey	99 Main Street, Fort Lee, New Jersey
James Frederick Ross	13-83-43-277 LB Number 83 - United States Post Office Building, Davenport, Iowa	3418 Middle Road Scott, Iowa
Samuel Rubin	50-39-47-1250 LB Number 39-1329 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn, New York	

THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
APRIL 3, 1968

Name	Selective Service Number (SSN)	Address
Theodore Sarian	50-66-46-114 LB Number 66 41-25 Kissena Boulevard (at Main Street) Flushing, New York	
Emile Daniel Schimenti	30-3-45-2397 LB Number 3-161 Great Neck Road, Great Neck, New York	227 East Fifth Street, New York, New York
Lawrence Bromer Schleicher	30-10-49-1952 LB Number 10 100 Stevens Avenue, Third Floor, Mt. Vernon, New York	
Aaron Leon Schneider	50-63-38-712 LB Number 63 89-09 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, New York	80-42-208th Street Queens Village, New York
Walter Daniel Schneir	LB Number 26, Albany, New York	127 Ryckman Avenue, Albany, New York
Douglas Richard Shorter	28-12-48-484 LB Number 12 427 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey	
John Gregg Stanton	30-15-40-259 LB Number 15	220 North Street Newburgh, New York

THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
APRIL 3, 1968

Name	Selective Service Number (SSN)	Address
Lawrence S. Seltzer	50-49-30-298 LB Number 49 250 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York	58 Barrow Street, New York
Joseph Paul Stewart	50-14-47-145 LB Number 14 321 West 44th Street, New York, New York	
Jeffrey H. Steinberg	50-29-47-691 LB Number 29 1910 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, New York	
Lawrence Seymour Telles	50-36-39-89 LB Number 36-530 - 86th Street, Brooklyn, New York	1735-65th Street Kings, New York
Charles Leon Tilford	43-1-45-87 LB Number 1 Municipal Building Middlebury, Vermont	1268 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, New York
David Joel Turner	50-46-47-119 LB Number 46 271 Codman Plaza East - Brooklyn, New York	
Mark Twohy	4-81-48-2501 LB Number 81 4239 Telegraph Road, Ventura, California	

THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
APRIL 3, 1968

Name	Selective Service Number (SSN)	Address
Anthony Vento	30-9-28-300 LB Number 9 271 North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York	1165 East 229 Street, Bronx 66, New York
Mayer Jacob Vishner	50-25-49-111 LB Number 25 1910 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, New York	
Brian Wester	28-36-46-720 LB Number 36-153-155 Ellison Street, Paterson, New Jersey	570 Sollas Court Lyndhurst, New Jersey
Gary H. Wright	2-7-41-194 LB Number 7-106 East Roosevelt Street, Phoenix, Arizona	
Edward L. Wyman, Jr.	28-2-43-35 LB Number 2-20 Banta Place, Hackensack, New Jersey	4 Rockwood Place Edgewater, New Jersey

MISCELLANEOUS ANTI-WAR, ANTI-DRAFT STATEMENTS AND/OR OTHER MATERIALS FROM THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:

Name	Address
Reverend Anthony Equale	1661 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, New York
Theodore J. Getzel	LB Number 23, Bronx, New York

THE RESISTANCE
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
APRIL 3, 1968

Name	Address
Anthony Edward Hinrichs	206 Ioka Avenue, Mt. Prospect, Illinois
Matthew Hoffman	53 Harbor Hills Drive, Port Washington, New York
Christopher Lang	192 Spring Street, Apartment Number 4, New York, New York
Robert J. Olley	63 Meadows Street, Pearl River, New York
Edward Woodring Pedersen	215 Laurel Lane, Haverford, Pennsylvania
Reverend John Powis	Our Lady Of The Presentation Church, 1661 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, New York
H. Allan Pump	Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey
Joseph G. Ross, Jr.	
Arnold Gersow Saland	90 Bank Street, Apartment 4-D New York, New York
Stephen Lawrence Suffet	34-34 77 Street, Apartment 4N Jackson Heights, New York
	8 Street, Marks Place Apartment 2, New York, New York

Complaint Form
FD-71 (Rev. 10-26-65)

NOTE: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.

Indices: ☐ Negative ☐ See below

Subject's name and aliases THE XX RESISTANCE	Address of subject	Character of case SSA-48
Complainant MERLE SANDERS	Complainant's address and telephone number 16100 Tupper St. Sepulveda 892-8966	Complaint received ☐ Personal ☐ Telephonic xxx Date 6-18-68 Time 12:21pm

Subject's Description

Race	Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female	Height	Hair	Build	Birth date and Birthplace
Age		Weight	Eyes	Complexion	

Scars, marks or other data

Facts of complaint

C stated his brother-in-law, IRA BETTELMAN, received the attached literature in the mail on June 7. He just graduated from UCLA. C said he thought this office might be interested in it.

100-70116-255

SEARCHED ______ INDEXED ______
SERIALIZED N FILED N
JUN 24 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

Action Recommended 25-

IC RICHARD T. VOYLES
(Agent)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (14-2965)

DATE: 6/20/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70116) (P)

SUBJECT: THE RESISTANCE
SSA, 1948; SEDITION

OO: New York

Re Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau dated 6/14/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are an original and ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) regarding "Resistance" activity on 6/14/68. Three copies are enclosed for the New York Division.

The LHM is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, United States Attorney and 115th MIG.

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

The first source used is [redacted] The second source is [redacted] an established source.

The LHM is classified confidential to protect these sources who are of continuing value.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
3 - New York (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1 - 25-120867)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 25-79658)

FJP/pjs
(8)

100-70116-258

SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED N
FILED N

OFFICE COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California 90017
June 20, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

THE RESISTANCE

T-4

A source advised on June 13, 1968, that a leaflet headed "Make Commencement Meaningful" had recently been distributed in the Los Angeles, California, area which advocates the showing of opposition to the Vietnam war by refusing to stand during the playing of the National anthem and during other parts of the graduation ceremony on June 14, 1968, at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). According to this source, the telephone numbers listed at the bottom of this leaflet are numbers of "The Resistance" which group was responsible for distributing same.

T-5

A second source advised on June 14, 1968, that the UCLA commencement exercises were held on this date on the UCLA campus, from 11:00 a.m. to 1:20 p.m. According to this second source, approximately 5,000 students were graduated. Of these, about one thousand wore arm bands containing a "peace symbol", but not more than a dozen students were noted to remain seated during portions of the ceremony. A small card headed "What Graduation Means" was distributed among those present at this UCLA graduation ceremony.

Copies of the leaflet and the card mentioned above are attached.

> "The Resistance" is self described in its literature as "---a group of young men determined to act. Anyone and everyone can join. ---Resistance is active and offensive, not passive and defensive. We will provoke continued confrontations with this war government. They're in an insoluble dilemma---they can prosecute and imprison us which will bring new waves of protest and dissent of unsurpassed intensity, or they can set us free, which will generate impetus for the expansion of the movement. Either way, we will gain ground and support and new members."

11 - Bureau (14-2965) (RM)
1 - Secret Service, Los
Angeles (RM)
1 - USA, Los Angeles (RM)
1 - 115th MIG (RM)
3 - New York (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (100-70116)
(25-79658)

FJP:

100-70116-257

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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INDEXED __
SERIALIZED N
FILED N

THE RESISTANCE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

William Dale Jennings
1933 Lemoyne Street
Los Angeles, Cal. 90026

21 June 1968

Wesley G. Grapp
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
1340 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr Grapp,

Here is some additional material relating to treason which has come to my attention.

Yours,

W.D.Jennings

see p 2.

William Dale [illegible]

80-611

100-70

N 25

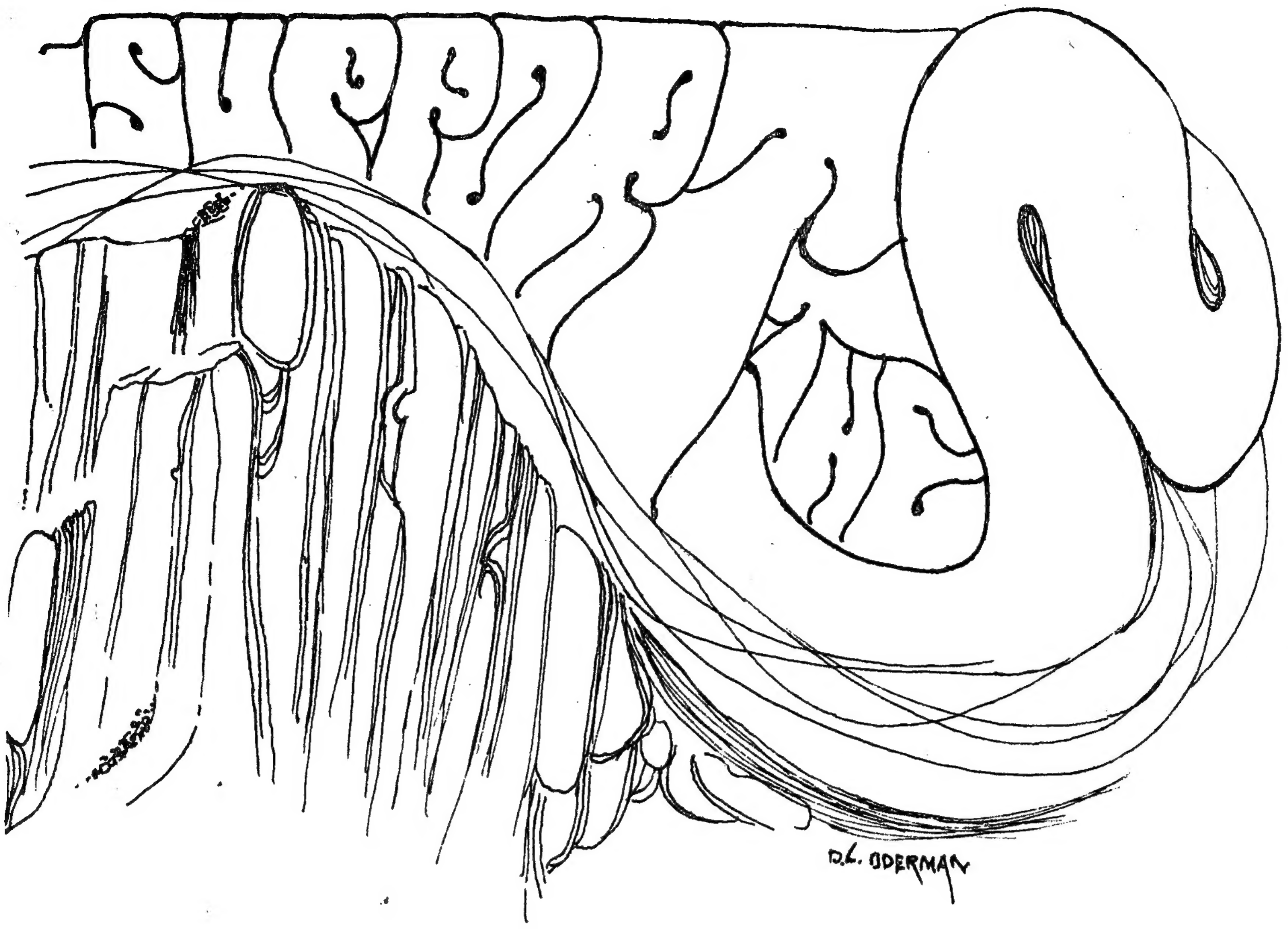
William Dale Jennings
1933 Lemoyne Street
Los Angeles, California
90026

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
PM
21 JUN
1968
18

6c
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
U.S. POSTAGE

Mr Wesley G. Grapp
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
1340 West Sixth Street

Los Angeles 90017



THE RESISTANCE NEEDS HELP--YOUR HELP. Organizing induction center demonstrations, counseling young men on alternatives to the draft, and speaking to clubs and groups about non-cooperation--all require organizers.

Organizers--young men whose ages are the same as those they counsel--have to eat, have to sleep. For them to be effective, their services must be available virtually at all times.

Up till now the half-dozen full-time Resistance organizers have been hobbling along on the few dollars a week the Resistance has been able to give them for subsistence. But if the Resistance and the Peace Movement are to grow, more organizers are desperately needed.

Walk down to the Induction Center some morning--any morning--and look at the faces of the young fellows ordered to report there against their wills. Passionless faces. Expressionless faces. The anger, the desire, the hatred, the joy, the tears--all have long since dried up. All that remains is the silent all-pervading fear that rules their lives. Pole-axed steers being led to the slaughter is the only metaphor--hackneyed as it may sound--to describe these troubled souls.

If these human beings are to conquer their fears and learn--as all young men yearn to--just what it means to be a man, they must be spoken to. Spoken to by men who have recognized their fears and conquered them.

The small, disparate monthly checks (that, until now, have constituted the sole, and uncertain, support of the Resistance) can no longer be depended upon. With the drastic cuts in college and graduate deferments, the Resistance approaches the most crucial period in its short existence. With this summer the Resistance will be met with a most anguished choice: to grow, and meet the new intensified demands that confront it--or cease to be the Movement's cutting edge, and die.

Making that choice depends largely on the support of persons like yourselves, who on the one hand can recognize the problems facing the Resistance, and who at the same time have become sufficiently established in society to be able to meet the needs of those who have placed their bodies on the barricades built by the enemies of life.

Before you go to the office next Tuesday morning, have a look at the Induction Center--and then please write that check.....

SUPPORTERS OF THE RESISTANCE
1355 Westwood Blvd.
Westwood, Calif.
473-6410 879-9440

A CALL TO RESIST

The fundamental immorality and increasing brutality of our nation's course in Vietnam compels us to commit our lives to changing that course. Responsibility lies with each of us. The killing must be stopped. We stand with those young men who in the American tradition of civil disobedience refuse to submit to an unconscionable military draft. We ourselves are not eligible for the draft, but we publicly announce our individual and joint complicity in disobeying this law, along with the young men who are refusing the draft.

We do not undertake this action lightly. We are keenly aware of the penalties which may be exacted for this action:

> Universal Military Training and Service Act, Section 12, Penalties. "Any person who . . . knowingly counsels, aids or abets another to refuse . . . registration or service in the armed forces . . . shall upon conviction in any district court of the United States . . . be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than $10,000 or by both . . . "

We explicitly encourage, aid and abet this civil disobedience and thus place ourselves in equal jeopardy with draft refusers. We cannot leave them to take the risks alone for what is the basic act of conscience in our time.

I subscribe to the above statement of the Supporters of the Resistance and will allow you to use my name in a public list of signators.

Signature

Name

Address Phone

( ) As a Supporter of the Resistance, I wish to be called any time, day or night, when support action is needed.

( ) I pledge $ per month to the Resistance.

( ) I enclose $ as a separate contribution to the Resistance.
(Make checks payable to The Resistance)

SUPPORTERS OF THE RESISTANCE
1355 Westwood Blvd., Room 201
Los Angeles, California 90024
473-6410 879-9440

1340 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California 90017
June 25, 1968

Mr. William Dale Jennings
1933 Lemoyne Street
Los Angeles, California 90026

Dear Mr. Jennings:

Thank you for your recent letter with its enclosures.

Your thoughtfulness in furnishing this material to this office is sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

WESLEY G. GRAPP
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Addressee
1 - Los Angeles ~~(100-0)~~ 70116

PFT/Rb
(2) Rb
P.F

100-70116

100-70116-260

SEARCHED —
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FILED —

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Ma l
FD-306 (Rev. 3-13-68)

Date prepared

Date received: 6-13-68

Received from (name or symbol number): FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

Received by: SA FRANCIS G. KAHL

Method of delivery *(check appropriate blocks)*

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date
Dictated ______ to ______
Transcribed ______
Authenticated by Informant ______

Date of Report: 6-13-68

Date(s) of activity: 6-9-68

Brief description of activity or material: Leaflets issued by the Resistance announcing a meeting to plan a protest demonstration at graduation exercise's

File where original is located if not attached: 100-70116

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

at the University of California,
Los angeles

cc: FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

100-70116-261

Block Stamp

SEARCHED ______ INDEXED ______
SERIALIZED N FILED N
JUN 24 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES
Petersen